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THE JERUSALEM POST

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By a Special Correspondent

THE trial of 140 persons for treason would resound like a thunder-clap in most countries, but here in South Africa, the sudden swoop when the police arrested the accused passed very quietly, and indeed the trial itself is not having the repercussions one would normally expect. There are a number of reasons for this. Firstly, most of the arrested were Africans, who hardly count. There were a handful of coloureds too, a dozen Indians, 23 "Europeans"—whites. More than half the whites are Jews. One is an MP, member of Parliament for an African area, for the Africans cannot send their own people to Parliament. Another is a Methodist Minister. Some of the Jewish women are members of Race Relations groups or multi-racial organizations. But all have one thing in common. They belong to what the rest of the Union thinks of as "the lunatic fringe," the extreme left of the African Congress or the "Liberal" Party. Many have close ties with Communism. This is the second reason why the rest of the Union seems little concerned with the arrests.

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THE swoops were carried out all over the country in the small hours of the morning, when the police expected to "find everyone at home." Special Branch men knocked on doors in fashionable suburbs and in the locations; on the door of the acting Principal of the African University at Fort Hare. Lionel Forman, a Jewish Advocate of Capetown, who is at death's door with a heart ailment, had to ask the police to make arrangements to get him the life-saving drugs he needs hourly. Mr. I. B. Lee-Warden, Native Representative for the Western Province and other former M.P.'s and M.P.C.'s were among those later remanded in Johannesburg, where all the suspects were flown in military aircraft. All the arrested were locked in Johannesburg's central prison, the Fort, and denied visitors.

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BUT among sections of the African population, feeling is again mounting. Many of their acknowledged champions are among those arrested. They include Prof. Matthews of Fort Hare; A. J. Luthuli, a former tribal chief; Oliver Tambo, a Johannesburg attorney; two Anglican Ministers, the Rev. S. Gawe and Rev. J. A. Galata. A few days before the trial a police riot squad, armed with rifles and machine guns, surrounded a protest meeting in Freedom Square, Sophiatown, held by the "People's Defence Committee" to help raise funds. Led by Major Spengler, famed chief of the Special Branch, they arrested Sample Malhupe, chairman of the influential Johannesburg branch of the African National Congress. Malhupe was seated on a lorry used as a platform when arrested by Major Spengler on an allegation of treason. He was hurried into a riot squad vehicle before the crowd realized what had happened. When they did there was nearly an ugly scene as they closed on the armed policemen. The leaders of the meeting dashed between them and the police. The latter brought their sten guns to the ready, and the crowd halted, muttering angrily as another of their leaders was driven off to the Fort. The Afrikaans press has had nothing at all to say on the arrests, and surprisingly enough, neither have the English dailies. They are likely afraid of being associated with the lunatic fringe; anyone who advocates a true multi-racial policy is regarded as a crank. What disturbs some thinking South Africans, however, is the thought that tomorrow it may be the turn of any opponent of the Government.

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TREASON is a capital offence and carries the death penalty or severe terms of imprisonment. The Union Government will have to make the charges stick, or modify them. South Africa is waiting to see if there is any real evidence, or whether the arrests are a show of force, springing from a basic fear of African national aspirations.

Johannesburg, December 19.

Cyprus Gov't Names Six To Meet Makarios

The Cyprus Government last night named six prominent Cypriot Greeks whom the Governor was prepared to send to the Seychelles Islands for consultations with Archbishop Makarios, the exiled Cypriot leader. They include three elected Cypriot Mayors, two former members of the Executive Council and Mr. Nicos Krandiotis, the Ethnarchy's Secretary-General.

Earlier yesterday, the Cyprus Ethnarchy's Inner Cabinet reiterated its former policy that Archbishop Makarios was the only person who could negotiate the question of the island's future on behalf of the Cypriot people.

The move came after Cyprus, Greece and Turkey rejected Britain's proposed constitution for the island, although the Turkish objections were mainly concerned with the treatment of Cypriot Turks as a minority.

Students in Famagusta staged a wild anti-British demonstration, and 25 persons were reportedly arrested, after security forces fired three shots in the air.

The Greek Government was the first to announce its objections, saying the proposals offered no basis for a solution. Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff said in Athens that the constitution prepared by Lord Radcliffe would mean continuation of colonial status for Cyprus, and he complained that they contained no provision for self-determination.

He charged that the British Governor would have practically unlimited power over the elected majority in the proposed government.

At U.N. Headquarters, Greece accused Britain of maintaining a "warlike status" in Cyprus, and said that the Cypriots had no alternative but to maintain their struggle for independence.

Democracy 'Distorted'

The Greek delegation condemned the new British proposals as a distortion of democratic principles and a mockery of self-government.

In Istanbul, sources close to the Foreign Ministry said that Turkey welcomes some of the new proposals, but sees certain constitutional provisions as likely to lead to the "oppression" of the Turkish minority. Turkey also was opposed to the return of Archbishop Makarios to Cyprus as he was regarded as responsible for the EOKA disturbances.

(UP, Reuter)

Irish Blast Border Police Post

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Thursday (UP). — Anti-British raiders bombed a police hut near the Irish Republic border early today.

The attack was one of a series of recent raids staged by the outlawed Irish Republican Army. It came a few hours after Minister of Home Affairs, W.W.B. Topping, visited the border police post to examine security precautions.

(Eden on Ireland — Page 2)

Hungary Reverts To Internment Camps

BUDAPEST, Thursday. — The Government has empowered police to detain Hungarians who "endanger public order, especially production, for up to six months without trial" under a decree published today.

The decree amounts to reversion to the police internment camp system which Mr. Imre Nagy abolished during his first term as Premier in 1953. It was published only in the official gazette, which very few Hungarians ever read. The nation at large thus remained in ignorance of the Government's new tough measures against all persons who oppose the regime.

The decree said that under the system the public prosecutor can order detention "on the suggestion of police authorities." Police themselves carry out the detention.

After 30 days the chief prosecutor has to review the case of a detained person. He can then order internment for a maximum period of six months.

The announcement said the decree was to be valid for one year.

Hungary's Foreign Minister, Mr. Imre Horvath, who recently headed his country's delegation to the U.N., said in Plymouth, England, he was confident the Russians would leave Hungary.

Mr. Horvath, who is now on his way home, is to spend two days at the Hungarian Legation in London before continuing his journey.

The Soviet Army withdrew further into the background in Budapest today. Observers said that Soviet troops were less in evidence in Budapest and street patrols by armoured cars were fewer than last week. Unconfirmed reports reaching the Hungarian capital said that trains loaded with Soviet troops and tanks and other equipment of flat rail cars had been seen moving eastwards recently.

Iraq Spurns Syrian Request for Oil

Iraq has turned down Syria's request for supplies of crude oil, it was reported yesterday. The request was made to Baghdad following the Syrian sabotage of pumping stations and the oil pipeline from Iraq, according to Cairo Radio.

The Syrian Board of Supply was stated to be discussing the question of repairing the pipeline.

Eban Warns U.N. Of Fedayeen Menace

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban charged yesterday that *fedayeen* bands were deliberately renewing "acts of belligerency" within Israel.

In a letter to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, delivered on Wednesday night and made public yesterday, Mr. Eban reported on *fedayeen* attacks since December 3. His letter said that on December 17 Cairo Radio indicated that *fedayeen* groups would "commence operations in the Sinai Peninsula and the Negev unless the Israel forces withdraw speedily."

Mr. Eban said: "My Government takes the gravest view of this deliberate and planned renewal of acts of belligerency within Israel territory, through murder of civilians, disruption of communications and destruction of property. These attacks must inflame the tense situation in the area, and merit your urgent attention, and that of the General Assembly."

The letter said that since a Cairo Radio threat on December 3 of renewed *fedayeen* raids into Israel, there had been attacks on the railway track and aqueduct north of Eyal railway station, a landmine explosion south of Beisan, the destruction of an aqueduct near the Wadi Ara highway, the blowing up of the railway track on the Hadera-Rosh Ha'ayin line and an attack on a watchman's house at Tel Mond. The watchman was killed and his wife and six-year-old daughter wounded. Mr. Eban quoted Cairo radio as stating on December 16 that the Haifa-Lydda railway had been blown up for the second time and "rail traffic in Israel halted." His letter said the *fedayeen* were operating from Jordanian territory in these attacks.

20 Injured As S. African Police Fire on Crowd

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday (Reuter). — Four Europeans and 16 Africans were taken to hospital after police opened fire and made baton charges today against 5,000 demonstrators outside the Drill Hall here, where mass treason charge hearings were taking place.

Two of the European casualties were police. None of the injured was in serious condition, it was stated.

The first police baton charge was made when the crowd became restive after police confiscated the cameras of an African photographer. An Indian tried vainly to pacify the crowd. When the shooting started there was an outcry from prisoners and members of the public in court. As soon as order was restored in court the magistrate, Mr. F. C. A. Wessel, adjourned the hearings until tomorrow.

This was the second adjournment of the day. Earlier there was a short adjournment after counsel for the defence had threatened to withdraw unless a wire cage surrounding those in custody was modified.

After agreement was reached on alteration of the cage the hearing resumed.

All those in custody were granted bail.

The defendants included men and women of every colour in the South African racial spectrum. Negroes were in the majority with 100 defendants, but there also were 23 white men, 20 Indians and and eight persons of mixed blood on trial.

Asian Respect For Israel Moral Values

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — At the Asian Socialist Congress in Bombay the feeling prevailed that Mapai stood in Israel for great moral values, overshadowing the political issues on which Asians took a view different from ours, Mr. M. Sharett, M.K., told the Mapai Central Committee today. He was reporting to the Committee on his recent visit to 11 Asian countries.

Their newly-gained independence was eagerly guarded, and any encroachment on formal rights or violation of frontiers was violently resented by the Asians, Mr. Sharett said. The Asian peoples believed that only the U.N. could protect small nations. Therefore the Israel action against Egypt was badly received. "We tried our best to tell the Asian leaders the truth, and I am confident that we met with some success," Mr. Sharett said.

Eisenhower, Nehru Announce 'Broad Area of Agreement'

'Goumhuriya:' Neither Egypt Nor Israel Should Keep Gaza

The official organ of the Cairo junta, "Al Goumhuriya," said yesterday that Egypt would not seek control of the Gaza Strip but that in any case the area would remain Arab.

Condemning the statement by Premier David Ben-Gurion in the Knesset on Wednesday on Israel's determination not to allow the Egyptians to return to the Strip, the paper demanded that Israel evacuate the area. It asserted that the U.N. has the necessary power to implement any decision on this question.

The daily stated that if Israel rejects any such decision by the U.N. the Egyptian Army is fully capable of putting it into effect, while the Arab population of the Strip would "rise against the Zionists the moment that the Egyptian forces reach Rafah."

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: "If the "Al Goumhuriya statement on Egypt's decision not to return to Gaza reflects an official decision, then Col. Abdul Nasser has taken a step that is regarded by political circles in Jerusalem as 'realistic.'"

It is doubtful whether the Israel policy toward Gaza will be effected one way or the other by Egypt's exhortation that Israel should leave the Gaza Strip. Interest has been shown in neutral circles, however, in the fact that on succeeding days the idea of some form of U.N. administration for the Gaza Strip has emanated from both Israel and Egypt.

Meanwhile, the Jordan press yesterday condemned Mr. Ben-Gurion's Knesset statement. "Falastin" editorially wrote that Gaza was "part of the beloved Arab fatherland," and that if the U.N. lags in "expelling the Jews from the Strip, then the Arab states would do this job alone."

"A-Diffa" asserted that the Israel Premier "threw a challenge" at the Arabs, but warned that the latter would accept it from a man who has been called an aggressor and a criminal by the entire world." "El Jihad" suggested that the easiest and swiftest method of getting the Israel forces out of Gaza would be to demand from Mr. Dag Hammarskjold to land the UNEF at Gaza even before the Israel withdrawal from Gaza is completed.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said that the Department had no comment on reports that Israel will refuse to withdraw from the Gaza Strip.

In Amman, Premier Suleiman Nabulsi said yesterday that his Government would urge Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia not to allow repairs to the Suez Canal and oil pipelines until Israel has quit the Gaza Strip and the two islands in the Straits of Tiran.

Nabulsi said that the three Arab countries consider it their duty to provide Jordan with financial aid, and said that as soon as this assistance replaces the British subsidy of £12m. his Government would take steps to abrogate the Anglo-Jordan treaty.

Eban Sees Indian Premier

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India announced today that their historic conversations here during the last four days "confirmed the broad area of agreement between India and the United States," and said they believed their discussions would help achieve world peace.

The White House issued a joint communique by the two leaders shortly after Mr. Nehru left the airport for New York.

The communique said that Mr. Nehru and the President "are convinced that the greater understanding of their respective policies reached at these talks will facilitate the constant efforts of India and the U.S. towards the achievement of peaceful and friendly intercourse among nations in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.

The communique climaxed an unprecedented series of secret discussions which, Mr. Nehru has said, convinced him that U.S. foreign policy "is not as rigid as I thought."

The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, said he and Mr. Nehru had a very friendly exchange of views on the problems of peace in the Middle East. Mr. Eban said the Indian Prime Minister invited him for the talk.

Yesterday, the Indian Prime Minister conferred separately with the Ambassadors of Israel, Syria and Iran.

An Indian Embassy spokesman said the Ambassadors of the three Middle East nations requested the appointment with Mr. Nehru, adding that the talks with all three Ambassadors were in the nature of a general review of Middle East developments.

Today's communique said:

"Prime Minister Nehru and President Eisenhower had long anticipated a personal meeting to discuss current world problems. In the three days in Washington and a day at the President's farm at Gettysburg they were afforded in a completely informal atmosphere the opportunity for full and frank talks on a wide range of problems of interest and concern to both countries.

"The talks confirmed the broad area of agreement between India and the U.S. which are bound together in strong ties of friendship deriving from their common objectives and their adherence to the highest principles of free democracy. The principles and policies of the Governments of India and the U.S. have evolved the basis of respect for the dignity of man and of the need to improve the welfare of the individual.

"The Prime Minister and the President are convinced that the greater understanding of their respective policies reached at these talks will facilitate the constant efforts of India and the U.S. towards the achievement of peaceful and friendly intercourse among nations in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.

(Reuter, UP)

Last British Plane Leaves

The last British Air Force plane left Gamil airport at Port Said yesterday after British military authorities on Wednesday night handed over the last civil administration responsibilities to the U.N. Emergency Force, according to an announcement in Nicosia.

Four-fifths of Port Said and neighbouring Port Fuad already are under U.N.E.F. control, and Egyptian police are assisting United Nations units to restore the town to normalcy.

British and French troops were last night restricted to perimeters on the seafront guarded by barbed wire. British tanks took up positions along the seafront. Foreign news agencies reported indications that the last of the troops will be withdrawn this week-end.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian authorities were reported planning to release some 450 Britons who were interned after the Anglo-French assault, although a British War Office spokesman in London said yesterday that their release may now be delayed.

Reports from sources close to the Allied command said the British and French were delaying releasing Egyptian prisoners captured in the fighting at Port Said until Egypt agrees to exchange them for the 450 British employees who had been working on bases in the Canal Zone after the British withdrew from Egypt earlier this year.

Meanwhile, Egyptian press reports claimed that the British and French were delaying the final withdrawal of their troops from Port Said "in the hope that Egypt may accept the Anglo-French offer for the participation of their salvage vessels and experts in clearing the Suez Canal."

The reports said that Egypt has categorically rejected the offer and that the salvage vessels could participate in the work only if the Anglo-French crews and experts are first withdrawn.

There was no official Egyptian confirmation of the rejection, however.

The Egyptian Government yesterday reaffirmed its decision to make Port Said a "free harbour," exempt from customs and other duties. Egypt's Commerce Minister Mohammed Abu Nosseir said in Cairo, Port Said will be brisker than ever, and the "free zone project will contribute to the flourishing economic life not only of the city but also of the whole country.

(Reuter, UP)

ELATH, LLOYD CONFER

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter) — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, today conferred with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

Informed sources said the Israel envoy wished to discuss his Government's decision not to permit re-occupation of the Gaza Strip by Egypt.

Mollet Demands Assembly Approval of Suez Action

PARIS, Thursday. — Premier Guy Mollet indicated today he would resign if the National Assembly disapproves the Franco-British action in Egypt, but he did not demand a formal vote of confidence.

Addressing the Assembly at the conclusion of a full-dress foreign affairs debate, M. Mollet said, "I will not post the question of confidence. But if the Assembly does not approve the Socialist motion I will draw the necessary conclusions."

However, despite strong indications from the 150 Communist Deputies that they will vote against him, M. Mollet was expected to get the approval of the 597-member assembly.

His decision on the Socialist motion could take place later today. A 24-hour period for cooling off and "horse-trading" is required for formal confidence votes.

M. Mollet told the Deputies in justifying his Government's foreign policy, "If France had to abandon Algeria, leaving it delivered to civil war, that would mean not only the departure of France from all Africa but would open the door of Africa to the Soviet Union.

"Thus, the U.S.S.R., which already threatens to turn the Atlantic flank by way of the Middle East, would be able to encircle it through Africa."

"However," he said, "it was not the Algerian drama which was the motive determining our decision (to invade Egypt). What guided me and what I am convinced, guided all the members of the Government, was a sort of anti-Munich reflex.

"If Hitler had waited until 1939 for the understanding with Russia which was to allow him to launch a world war, the Nasser-Shepilov understanding had not taken so long; President Nasser had a formidable weapon in his hands — control of a great part of Europe's oil supplies both by the Canal and by the power of propoking the sabotage of Middle East pipelines."

By its action in Sinai, Israel had broken the general assault which was being prepared against her, M. Mollet said. "If Israel had done nothing, if we had allowed her to be crushed by the coalition mounted against her, what reprouches would have overwhelmed us. We would have mourned a destroyed Israel as we mourn, powerless, a martyred Hungary."

"The most important result of the Suez affair for me is to have made the free world conscious of the menace which was being organised against it. No one can any longer be ignorant of the fact

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

ISRAEL RE-ELECTED TO UNICEF BODY

Israel has been re-elected to the Executive Committee of the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund. The voting took place in New York on Wednesday, it was reported in Jerusalem yesterday.

Israel's member on the committee is Mrs. Zena Harman.

Ahdut Ha'avoda Hits Withdrawal

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Uncompromising opposition to any sort of international control of the Gaza Strip was voiced by the National Council of Ahdut Ha'avoda meeting here tonight.

The Council called on the Government to halt the withdrawal and hold fast along a line passing through El Arish, Abu Ageila, Kusseima and Mifratz Shlomo — The Tiran Straits — in the South.

"Internationalization of the Gaza Strip will not prevent it from becoming once again a base for murder gangs," warned Mr. Israel Galili, M.K. It would set a dangerous precedent for the internationalization of other Israel territory, he declared. However, resettlement of the Gaza refugees cannot devolve on this country alone; we must have help from the U.N. for this long-deferred task.

He charged that the U.N. General Assembly is obviously not concerned with the establishment of Israel-Arab peace; it is primarily interested in clearing the Suez Canal for the passage of oil tankers. The U.N. has not guaranteed safe passage for Israel shipping through the Canal, nor even through the Tiran Straits. In view of this situation, declared Mr. Galili, it would be criminal folly to withdraw from the outposts which ensure Israel's sovereignty over the straits.

Mr. Yigal Alon, M.K., who chaired the meeting, noted that Ahdut Ha'avoda had persistently warned the Government that a firm stand was needed more than ever before when the Sinai achievement stood in peril of being completely lost.

BOND SALES — $56M.

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — State of Israel Bonds sales total $56m. so far in 1956, topping the figures for 1952, the year the Bond Drive was inaugurated and its best so far.

Suhrawardy: 'Phooey'

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — "The Times" correspondent in Karachi reported today that the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Hussein Suhrawardy, declared yesterday that Abdul Nasser is dissipating Moslem sympathy for Egypt.

In comment on the assertion that the Afro-Asian bloc was solidly behind Nasser, Mr. Suhrawardy had only one word to say to his interviewer: "phooey."

Syria Prepares To Broaden Gov't Base

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Negotiations between the representatives of different Syrian political groups for the formation of a new "national government" have entered their final stages, it was reported today.

Usually reliable sources said that the formation of such a cabinet with a wider political base, under the leadership of Prime Minister Sabri Assali, would be announced within the next few days.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Three New York Congressmen urged President Eisenhower yesterday to meet with Premier David Ben-Gurion of Israel and President Abdul Nasser of Egypt to seek peace in the Middle East. The suggestion was made by Reps. Charles Buckley, Isidore Dollinger, and James Healey.

Iraqi Leftist Party Chief Sentenced in Absentia

Kamel Jadarji, former Iraqi Cabinet member and leader of the left-of-centre National Democratic Party until its dissolution in 1954, was sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour on charges of "anti-state activity," it was reported yesterday. Jadarji is now in Port Said, and is agitating against the Nuri Said regime.

The Baghdad court released Fa'ek Sama'eri, Vice-President of the banned Istiklal Party, as well as Mohammed Sanshil, the Secretary-General, but they were placed under police supervision for one year. Hussein Jamil, President of the Iraqi Bar Association and Sami Bash Alem, Member of Parliament for Mosul, were freed on bail of 5,000 dinars, with the condition that if they disturb the peace within the next year they will be jailed for a year.

Meanwhile, the Military Commander of the Baghdad area has declared a forbidden zone within a radius of three kilometres along the pipeline from Kirkuk to Tripoli in Syria and two of its pumping stations. Violaters of the decree are liable to sentences of up to three years' imprisonment.

(ANA, UP)

League Charges British Plot Against Yemen

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter).— The Arab League Secretariat today sent a memorandum to League member states alleging "British plots against Yemen and acts of aggression in the protectorates bordering Aden."

The memorandum made these points:

- There were large concentrations of British troops, tanks armoured cars and jet aircraft in the Aden area.
- Britain is taking measures to strangle Yemen's economy, as Aden is the main entrepôt to Yemen.
- British air attacks are being made on the protectorates in order to intimidate the native population, 7,000 of which have taken refuge in Yemen.
- Britain's attempts to seize oil deposits through the proposed establishment of a federation embracing the whole area under Britain.

Eden Denies Collusion With Israel; Feared Attack on Jordan

LONDON, Thursday. — Sir Anthony Eden today denied that there was any collusion by Britain and France with Israel prior to the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt.

He told Commons questioners that to say the Government "was engaged in some dishonourable conspiracy is completely untrue and I most emphatically deny it."

The Prime Minister went on: "Ever since the Israel attack on Egypt, and indeed before that, we have been accused of being in collusion with the Israelis. The Foreign Secretary (Selwyn Lloyd) emphatically denied that charge on October 31. Since then it seemed that the charge has been altered and the government has been asked to prove they had no foreknowledge of the Israel attack.

"The extent of our knowledge has repeatedly been stated and was explained to the House by the Foreign Secretary on December 5. There were certainly a number of indications of an increasingly dangerous situation particularly, as we thought, between Israel and Jordan. We warned the Israel Government of the consequences of an attack on Jordan and we gave a number of other warnings, including the general warning to which the Foreign Secretary referred," Sir Anthony said.

Sir Anthony has been under considerable pressure from the opposition — and some of his own Conservatives — to deny persistent reports that Britain and France knew that Israel was going to attack the Sinai and timed their invasion of port Said to coincide with it.

The Prime Minister faced a series of questions on the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt. His statement on collusion led to a long exchange of questions and answers and more than one noisy scene.

He explained that the Government had discussed "every hypothesis at the time its decisions were taken" and, far more than any other, the hypothesis of an Israel attack on Jordan.

The British warning of what would happen in the event of an attack on Jordan was much more definite "for the reason that we had treaty obligations with Jordan which we shared with nobody else," he said.

Dept. of Surveys, Ministry of Labour — Mossad Bialik, Jewish Agency

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Social & Personal

The President, accompanied by the Acting Minister for Religious Affairs, Dr. Y. Burg, yesterday visited the Ministry's library of volumes brought from destroyed Jewish communities abroad.

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The Prime Minister yesterday received in Tel Aviv the delegation of members of the French Socialist Party currently touring Israel. Earlier, the delegation called on Mr. Giora Josephthal, Mapai Secretary-General, and Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., at Mapai Headquarters. At the Histadrut Executive Building they called on Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, and Mr. Reuven Barkatt, head of its Political Department.

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A reception marking the 90th birthday of Dr. M. Wallach, founder of Sha'arei Zedek Hospital, will take place at the Kings Hotel, Jerusalem, on Sunday, at 5 p.m.

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A visit to the grave of Dr. Benzion Gath on the anniversary of his death has been organized by the Jerusalem branch of the Hagana Veterans Association for Sunday. Buses will leave the Histadrut Building, Rehov Hapoalim, at 12 noon.

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The Jerusalem branch of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel will present the first English edition of a Vocal Newspaper at Hillel House on Sunday night at 8 p.m. Entitled "A Review of 1956 and a Preview of 1957," the event will feature Mr. Eliezer Livneh, Prof. I. Leibowitz and Mr. Pinhas Peli.

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BIRTH

VARDY — to Rina, wife of Dr. Peter Vardy, at the Assuta Hospital, a son, brother to Daniel.

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BAR MITZVAH

The Bar Mitzvah of Benjamin, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Semach (Cecil) Heyman, will take place at the Rehavia Synagogue, Rehov Ussishkin, Jerusalem, on Saturday, December 29, at 8 a.m. Reception 10.30 to 1.30, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Haim Krongold, Kikar Magnes, Rehavia.

Mollet

(Continued from Page One)

that Russia had made President Abdul Nasser an instrument of its penetration in the Middle East and Africa."

M. Mollet said the motives of Franco-British policy "appear to me to be just as compelling today as they were yesterday."

He also said permanent Egyptian interference in Algerian affairs had been abundantly proved.

Earlier today M. Mollet told French journalists here that Britain and France were discussing pooling Egyptian assets blocked in the two countries to compensate their nationals for losses in Egypt.

He was commenting on a suggestion made in the Assembly last night by ex-Premier Paul Reynaud, who suggested a Franco-British agreement on the subject.

He told the newsmen that the treaty establishing a common market between the six nations of the European coal and steel pool would be signed towards the end of January, and French overseas territories would be included in the common market area.

The Premier also said a Government statement on the political status of Algeria would be made after the new year holidays. "An agreement has been reached within the Government on the future institutions of Algeria. This agreement will remain secret for the moment," he explained.

M. Mollet added, "We shall make known our intentions on Algeria as far as concerns the rights of individuals, but not on the subject of institutions. Otherwise there would be overbidding."

(UP, Reuter)

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.01 p.m. today and ends at 5.19 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: She'mot (Exodus 1:1–6:1)

Haftara: Isaiah 27:6 — 28:13; 29:22 — 23.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.03 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 3.45 p.m. Arvit: 5.15 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Arvit: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (95 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.20 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 4.20 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.20 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 3.20 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.14 p.m.

HAIFA

... Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali, 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza). Shahrit: 10 a.m.

Survey Begun on Large Pipeline From Eilat to Mediterranean

By DAN BAVLY
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The preliminary survey of the 32-inch pipeline that will carry approximately 25 million tons of oil annually from Eilat to the Mediterranean has already begun with the active aid of French engineers, it was learned yesterday from Development Ministry sources.

Although it is still unclear when the pipeline will be built, or by whom it will be financed, several West European countries have requested that the survey for the pipeline be prepared immediately.

The statement on Tuesday by M. Christian Pineau, the French Foreign Minister, that France will actively help in the construction of the pipeline, and that construction should begin shortly, took most Israelis by surprise. It is understood that no one in the Government expected the announcement. More information on the subject will probably reach the Government during the weekend.

The pipeline was approved by the French Government over a month ago, immediately after the Sinai campaign. With the help of several other countries, they planned to finance the construction and help in the actual laying of the pipeline. It is understood that both Italy and Belgium plan to participate in financing the pipeline. Britain also supports the French project.

No U.S. Guarantee

The French last month, however, decided that it would be too great a risk to invest in the pipeline, unless the U.S. Government approved the project, in a most general way. What they wanted of the U.S. was a guarantee, that under normal circumstances, the supply of oil for the pipeline would be assured. Last month the U.S. Government would not agree to undertake such a project until the Middle East situation eased up.

In Government circles, it was not clear yesterday whether the Americans have now told the French that they are willing to guarantee the pipeline, or whether some other developments impelled M. Pineau to make his statement.

The West European countries know that the Suez Canal, even before it was nationalized, had approached its maximum capacity in fuel passage. The question of the pipeline from Eilat to the Mediterranean might well have arisen even if the recent military actions had not taken place. Such a pipeline will prove cheaper than the Suez passage by eight cents a ton, it is estimated.

The sources of oil for the pipeline will have to come from the Middle East; to ensure a steady supply of crude oil, the French and their neighbours have asked the Americans to guarantee the operation of the pipeline, the sea-path to it, and the oil fields.

Until the survey of the pipeline is completed it will be difficult to calculate the investment needed, but preliminary estimates put it at approximately $70-75m.

The present plan is to terminate the pipeline at Ashdod Yam, where new oil refineries will be built. The present Haifa refineries have a capacity of approximately five million tons annually.

Meanwhile the construction of the 8-inch, 750,000-ton pipeline from Eilat to Beersheba is continuing on schedule. It is hoped that the welding problem which arose early this week will be solved shortly. The pipeline should be completed by early March.

The six members of the Directors-General Committee studying the feasibility of a railway from Beersheba to Eilat, presented their report to the Government a few days ago, and it is expected that the Ministerial Economic Committee will study the report in its next meeting.

The Committee makes five recommendations:

- That the railway should be extended from Beersheba to Dimona and Oron;
- That a general survey for a railway from there to Eilat and to Sdom should be made;
- That a survey of the possibilities of a deep-sea port in Eilat be undertaken;
- That a survey be carried out to determine the best location of the southern harbour, preferably near Ashdod Yam;
- That the Government should consider the laying of a line from the deep southern harbour to the Beersheba-Na'an railway.

It has been emphasized that even without building elaborate ports at Eilat or Ashdod Yam, it will be very easy to transfer the crude oil by pipe from ships in Eilat to the oil tanks to be built on the Eilat shore. Provisional pipelines from the oil tanks in Ashdod Yam to the tankers could also be prepared even before the port is built.

The sum of IL400,000 is included in the 1957-58 Development Budget for the survey of the Ashdod Yam harbour, but no money has been budgeted for any investment in a railway south of Beersheba. The complete survey of the Dimona-Oron-Eilat railway, with an auxiliary line to Sdom, is estimated at IL600,000. The laying of a 35 km. railway from Beersheba to Dimona should cost IL4.7m. and could be completed in a year.

Eilat Harbour

The construction of the Eilat harbour is expected to be carried out in three phases. The first, which has already begun, will cost IL600,000, including the minimum shore installations. The main investment will be for the lengthening of the pier to 65 metres, enabling it to accommodate ships up to 3,000 tons.

A further investment of IL2.5m. will build a 130-metre pier that will permit the loading and unloading of a 10,000 tonner or two 5,000 tonners at a time. In the third phase the harbour will double that capacity.

Eilat, lying at the tip of a gulf, is almost a natural harbour, so the investment needed for a harbour is comparatively small. Investment in a harbour that should load and unload one million tons a year in Ashdod Yam is estimated at IL75m.

Police Officer's Trial Continues

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Police Sergeant Kadis Anis, of the detective division, told the Magistrate's Court yesterday that ex-police officer Ze'ev Steinberg, his former superior, asked him to find a Jaffa Arab who would agree to write a formal request for another Arab from the "Triangle" to live at his home.

This evidence was heard before Magistrate M. Shamir. Steinberg is charged with obtaining a false transfer permit from a military governor for an Arab family.

Under cross-examination the witness said that during investigation at police headquarters he had given a false statement, but next morning gave a true statement. He said he now wanted to leave the force.

Ahmed Shumali, the man for whom Steinberg allegedly acquired the illegal transfer permit, told the Court that he worked for 12 years in the police during the Mandate. During the War of Independence he went to Kafr Ein Zahale, but afterwards asked Steinberg to help him move from there as it was only 500 metres from the border and he felt unsafe there as he was known to the Arabs as a man who had always aided Jews.

He approached Steinberg saying, "You used to come to me to help you and I would aid you within two days and now you ask me to wait a year before you transfer me."

Steinberg promised to help him, the witness said. Afterwards he was instructed by the military authorities to move to Jaffa.

The trial will be continued on December 25.

Pay of Jordanian Guards Halved

Najib el Ahmed, Member of the Jordan Parliament, has asked the House why the monthly salaries of National Guardsmen have been reduced from four to two dinars from October, according to the Jordan press yesterday.

The Communist M.P. from the Old City, Yaacoub Zayadeen, demanded that Jordan sever diplomatic relations with Turkey because of the latter's "friendly attitude" towards Israel.

ANA reported that the Jordan Government had already taken the first steps for the transfer of the Jordan Currency Board from London to Amman and replacing of British members by Jordanians.

Canada Selling 225 Sabres to W. Germany

MONTREAL, Thursday (Reuter). — The sale of 225 Canadair Sabre-6 jet fighters to West Germany was announced yesterday by the Montreal Aircraft Manufacturers Canadair Limited. The aircraft, with spares and ground handling equipment, will cost about $75m.

Canadair also announced the Argentine Government will buy 36 Sabres.

The Canadair Sabre-6 is a new version of the North American F-86 Sabre.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Resnik, 15 Gaza, 3862. Kerem Abraham, 19 Zefania, 2960.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3626. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Yafa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24548. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67408. JAFFA: Sa'ad, 24 Jerusalem Blvd., 81445. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel. Pintal, 104 Rav Kook. RISHON LEZION: Gamernik. REHOVOT: Klibner, Rehov Teller, 341. HAIFA: Glousman, 13 Balfour, 4088.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa, 5069.

TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 3791. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Wolkovsky, 36 Herzl, 84657. Polchadsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 29570. Bracha, 248 Dizengoff, 25440. JAFFA: Vorsno-Madger, 3 Street 340, 81798. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modi'in, 72964. Noga, Givatayim, opp. Fire Brigade, 73450. RISHON LEZION: Gamernik. REHOVOT: Klibner, Rehov Teller, 341.

HAIFA: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 4039. Mt. Carmel: Ahuza, 4 Horev, 81164.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Strauss, 32a King George, 2912. Dr. Bartfeld, 36 Ussishkin, 2676. Dr. Gidron, 7 Gaza, 2064.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 20496. Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25942. JAFFA: Dr. Alkalai, 65 Street 4. Dr. Weinberg, 4 Street 65.

HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shumert, 5 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Shur, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: same as today.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Day only: Dr. Colergant, 1 Gilead, 4270. Evening only: Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66826.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-6, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)
Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.
Collective Exhibition of Paintings by Bacon, Gali, Schreter, Sima, Singer, Steinhardt. Silverwork by D.H. Gumbel. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.
1) German Expressionist School. Selected Prints. 2) Iranian Ceramics 1500 B.C.—1500 A.D. 3) 20th Century Italian Artists. 4) Lithographs by Honoré Daumier. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imâmzâda (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1298 A.D. (698 A.H.) Bezalel. 9-1, 2-5. Tomorrow 10-1.
1) "The Bible as seen by Israeli Children"; 2) Drawings by Japanese Children; 3) Wall Reliefs in various metals, by Bezalel Schatz, which will be installed in the new s.s. Herzl. (These will be shown only till December 23). 4) "Maskit" Applied Arts and Crafts, Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• Recorded Music: —
Music to Inspire. Mass in B Minor, by Bach. Scenic pictures of Holy Land. Y.M.C.A., 8 p.m. Public welcome.

• Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4253, 4077.

• Beit Ha'am: —
Bible Commentary. Prof. N.H. Tur-Sinai, 11 a.m. "From the Redemption of Israel to the Redemption of the Desert." Mr. Y. Arikha, 5 p.m.

• Revue: —
Redley's Ice Revue, New Hapoel Hall, 6.30 and 8.30.

• Concert: —
Jerusalem Chamber Music Society. Programme: Ortiz, Simpson, Buxtehude, J.S. Bach, Blavet, Couperin and Loeillet. Beit Hillel, 4 Rehov Hillel.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• Art Exhibit: —
Opening of Exhibition of "Pioneer American Etchings and Lithographs," by Mayor Levanon. Z.O.A. House, 11 a.m.

• Concert: —
Mozart ("Hunt" Quintet); H. Wolf (Italian Serenade); Brahms (Clarinet Quintet), Museum, 7.

• Theatre: —
Habimah, "I Like Mike," 7; 9.30.
Ohel, "5:5" 6.45 and 9.15.
Cameri, "An Everyday Occurrence," Mograbi, 8.
"You Never Can Tell," New Cameri Hall, 8.
Do-Re-Mi, "Pajama Game," Ohel Shem, 6.30, 9.

• Exhibitions: —
1) Oil Paintings by Siona Baram and Bela Brisel (Paris). 2) Contemporary Dutch Graphic Art. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• Tourist Service: —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service and Library — 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and daily.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: —
Folk Art in Eastern Asia. Monthly exhibit: Old Hanukka lamps. 10-1. Conducted tour 12 noon.
a) Sculptures and reproductions of sculptures and drawings by Henry Moore.
b) Didactic exhibition: "Impressionism." Fortnightly exhibit: Bird Marble by Yaacob Loebel. Conducted tour: 11.30 a.m. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.
Elah's art exhibition at the Haifa Art Gallery, 44 Rehov Herzl, 1st floor. Daily: 3-7 p.m., Also Saturday 10-1. Oils, water-colours, carbon sketches.

RAMAT GAN

• Entertainment: —
An evening of skits by members of the Zira Theatre, sponsored by the Municipality. Shikun Havatikim, 8 p.m. Songs, Progressives Shikun, 8.

• Lecture: —
"On Education," Mr. Y. Ben-Yehuda. Portion of the Week, Mr. Y. Nordman, Beit Ha'ezrah, 11 a.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Recorded Music: —
Saturday Music Hour. Sixteenth Century Motets for Christmas by The Welch Chorale and Christmas Carols. Y.M.C.A. 11 a.m. Public welcome.

COMING EVENTS

NEXT WEEK

HABIMAH

Dec. 22 — "A View from the Bridge," Tivon, 8 p.m.
Dec. 24 — "I Like Mike," Beersheba, 8 p.m.
Dec. 25 — "I Like Mike," Ramla, 8 p.m.
Dec. 26 — "I Like Mike," Kiryat Haim, 8 p.m.
Dec. 27 — "I Like Mike," Natanya, 8 p.m.

M. Boxer

115 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco 2, Calif., U.S.A., is anxious to locate his relatives by the name of BOXER.

FOOD PARCELS to HUNGARY

Details: Abrahamoff Bros.

Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa

Haifa Town Hall Concerts

1) Saturday Evening Dec. 29, 1956, at 8.30

HATANIA DOVRAT (Soprano)
MAX LAMPEL (Organ)
SHIMON MISHORI (Violin)
ARIE SACHS (Cembalo)

Bach-Buxtehude-Handel

4 concerts IL4.500. Single tickets IL1.250. Tickets at Beth Erdstein, 20 Rehov Peretz, and at the Museum of modern Art.

Irish Situation Dangerous—Eden

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden said yesterday the situation in Northern Ireland is "fraught with danger" following the outbreak of raids by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"The safety of Northern Ireland and of its inhabitants," Sir Anthony told the House of Commons, "is a direct responsibility of Her Majesty's Government which they will, of course, discharge."

In Belfast, the Northern Irish Government was reported to have completed plans for a curfew and permanent road blocks in key border areas.

The Government of the Irish Free State has expressed its determination to take steps to prevent further I.R.A. raids.

Sapir Tells Co-ops: Efficiency Needed

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Efficiency must be stepped up in the retail trade by streamlining procedure and eliminating superfluous labour, Mr. P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told shopkeepers and organizers of the Retailers Co-operative Union who met at Beit Liessin today to launch "Co-op Month" in January. The national economy cannot tolerate the proliferation of middlemen the Minister said, adding that the union could put its own house in order by untangling complicated administration and avoiding overlapping between the various bodies involved in supply and distribution.

"Rather than open new branches, the co-operative movement should concentrate on modernizing and improving the existing network," advised Mr. Sapir after hearing Mr. Y. Shpan, manager of the union, sum up the past year's achievements. Over 400 stores now operate, including 65 branches opened during 1956.

Experience with the 16 self-service stores—most of them dating from this year — showed that they abolish queueing, ensure hygienic handling of food, and substantially increase the number of deals made by each salesman.

The union has invested IL500,000 in fitting shops to the personal service system, and plans to allocate another IL750,000 for equipping 25 additional "super markets" in town and country.

The co-operative retailers' turnover in 1956 was IL150m., an increase of 33 per cent over last year. Of this, only IL28m. derived from the immigrant settlements, where the co-operative village store enjoys a monopoly. The union has captured 70 per cent of rural buying potential, Mr. Shpan noted, compared with 60 per cent in the towns.

The co-operative stores will remain open an extra hour, Mr. Shpan told the shopkeepers, who already do business eight hours daily, and received the news with glum faces. However, Mr. Shpan added hastily, the measure will not harm employees' rights.

The union will award three IL1,000 prizes to the best-run branch in city, settlement, and township at the conclusion of "Co-op month."

Uruguay Leaders Support Israel

The leaders of the four most important political parties in Uruguay, including the editors-in-chief of the two leading dailies, were speakers at a huge meeting of solidarity with Israel held in Montevideo recently, according to information received in Jerusalem.

Former Foreign Minister, and Chief Editor of "El Pais," Senator Rodrigues Larreta, who participated for the first time at a Jewish meeting, said Israel had saved world democracy by its heroic act of almost "Napoleonic importance."

Montevideo's Mayor declared that Israel's action against Egypt, severely criticized at first, was now being more understood by the Uruguayan public.

ECOSOC.—The U.N. General Assembly yesterday elected Mexico, Poland, the Soviet Union, Finland, Britain and Pakistan to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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Recorded Programme

Bach: Mass in B Minor
Holy Land Scenes
Y.M.C.A. AUDITORIUM
Tonight at 8

Crossmann: France Israel's Only Ally

LONDON, Thursday (INA).— The "Daily Express" said on Tuesday that "it would be madness" for Israel to allow Egyptians to return to the Gaza Strip and "it would, or should, be unthinkable for other nations to be party to such an act."

The paper declared that Israel should resist any proposal to quit the Gaza Strip, to which Egypt has not the slightest claim in history or justice.

Mr. Richard Crossman, M.P., writing in the "Daily Mirror," asserted that, apart from France, Israel is without an ally and may be compelled to withdraw from Sinai and hand over Gaza without any firm guarantee that Egypt will not begin sending her *fedayeen* "all over again."

Mr. Crossman, who recently returned from a visit to Israel, said that he could only hope that the American President and the Indian Premier after their meeting in the U.S. would use their influence at the U.N. to prevent that body from trying to restore the situation to what it was before Abdul Nasser's defeat.

Rose Heilbron 'Woman of Year'

LONDON, Thursday (INA).— The "Daily Mirror," which has the largest circulation in Britain, yesterday chose Miss Rose Heilbron as "Woman of the Year 1956."

Miss Heilbron, in private life Mrs. Burstein, is one of Britain's most brilliant criminal lawyers. She made history two weeks ago when she was appointed Recorder of Burnley, the first woman ever to have been elevated to the English bench. She is 42 and the mother of an eight-year-old daughter.

Diplomatic Tennis Finals Tomorrow

The finals of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps Tennis Tournament will take place tomorrow on the Jerusalem Sports Club courts. The tournament was open to officials of the U.N. Technical Assistance, Diplomatic and Consular Corps and the Foreign Ministry.

The only Israel representative left in the finals, Mr. Ramin, will fight out the men's singles against Mr. Baxerres, of the U.N. Israel's womens singles title holder, which she gained this year, Miss Colette Holvoet, the 18-year-old daughter of the Belgian Minister, will face Mrs. C. Hart Schaaf, in the ladies' singles.

Miss Holvoet will team up with Mr. Raymond Vizzavone, of France, in the finals of the mixed doubles, against the all-French pair of Mlle. Landas and M. Bost. There is an all-Netherlands combination in the men's doubles with the Netherlands Minister, Mr. Boissevain, and his Vice Consul, Mr. Van Heusde, against Mr. Enderl, the Austrian Minister, and one-time Austrian Junior Champion, and M. Vizzavone.

BRANDEIS VOCATIONAL CENTRE

The Brandeis Vocational Centre was planned by the late Edgar Hed who also designed the new wing.

Mr. Joseph Schoenberg completed the wing in accordance with the plans drawn up by Mr. Hed.

A 40 MEMBER youth orchestra is to be set up by Petah Tikva's Municipal Youth Bureau with the help of the local Rotary Club.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY

BETH HAROFE
Sat., Dec. 22, 1956,
8.30 p.m. sharp
Edith Kraus — Piano
David Grunschlag — Violin
Arieh Israeli — Viola
Daniel Hofmekler — Cello
PROGRAMME
Schubert (Adagio & Rondo in F)
Faure (Piano Quartet in C minor)
Dvorak. (Piano Quartet in E-flat).

League Leaders All Playing Away

By KEITH BEECHER

There are some interesting fixtures in the bag for soccer fans tomorrow. The three leading teams in the top National League play away. Tel Aviv Hapoel, who have yet to drop a point, face Petah Tikva Maccabi, whose defence has not proved itself unimpenetrable this season, but who are always better at home. Petah Tikva's Hapoel team, one point behind the leaders, visit Haifa Maccabi, in fourth place, who will be all out to collect two points from their second successive home date.

Jaffa Maccabi, who lost the lead last week and now are third, two points behind Tel Aviv Hapoel, seem to have the easiest task among the leaders. They play away to Ramat Gan Hapoel, who have collected but one point of their three games so far. But Ramat Gan's away draw with Tel Aviv Betar last week may be the sign of new times for them.

Tel Aviv Betar provide one of the home fixtures for the "big town" fans, with a visit from Natanya Maccabi, for whom this is the second successive away match. Natanya are a game team, relying mainly on defensive work. Betar, however, should collect both points. Two easy points should come to reigning and practically perennial champions, Tel Aviv Maccabi, who should easily dispose of Haifa Hapoel, lying bottom of the ten-team table, without a point to their credit, and a goal average of eight to one against them.

Among the League A sides, Rehovot Maccabi, the only team in the top two Leagues without a goal against them, should collect two more points and retain their goal-less against status in their home match with Jerusalem Hapoel, whose shooting powers are not too reliable in front of goal. Five sides are chasing Rehovot, all with a two point deficit to make up, but there is one consolation in this League's fixtures. The meeting in the Capital between Jerusalem Betar and Ramat Gan Maccabi must bring a point to at least one of them, something neither side has achieved so far. The odds are with Betar.

TOMORROW'S SCHEDULE

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Tel Aviv Betar — Natanya Mac.; Petah Tikva Mac. — Tel Aviv Hap.; Haifa Mac. — Petah Tikva Hap.; Ramat Gan Hap. — Jaffa Mac.; Tel Aviv Mac. — Haifa Hap.

LEAGUE A: Kfar Saba Hap. — Tel Aviv Hakoah; J'lem Betar — Ramat Gan Mac.; Rehovot Mac. — J'lem Hap.; Mahane Yehuda Hap. — Rehovot Hap.; Sha'arayim Mac. — Hadera Hap.; Kiryat Haim Hap. — Nahariya Hap.

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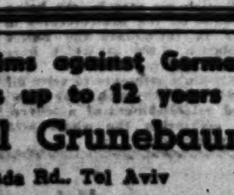

Compensation Claims against Germany including loans up to 12 years
Dr. Michael Grunebaum
86 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv
Tel. 22414.
Reception hours: 4-7 p.m.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

DECEMBER 20, 1956

Pop. Loan 1949/69 (IL10)	992
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	684
3½% War Loan 54/59	954
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	958
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	89
3½% Tavel Dollar x) y)	73
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	87
Pal. Elec. pref.sh. (Ldn	262
6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	106½
ditto g)	108½
Keren Hayesod 6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	96
ditto g)	97
Igrath Ltd. 6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	95
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	149½
Bearer Savings Cert.	86
A.P.B. Investmt.	74
ord. sh. "B" reg.	106½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	94½
Elfern's Inv. ord.	145½
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	97½
Gen. Mort'g. Bk. ord. sh.	70
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	79
Nir 5% pref. sh.	79½
Pama 6% debs. 60/64 reg.	77½
"Inva" 8% debs.	81
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	89
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg	81½
5% debs.	79½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	90½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	85
6-9% con. debs.	81
"Kardasch" ord. "B"	90½
7% con. debs. 58/65	75
Moller-Bee ord. sh. reg.	780
Pal.-Brewery 8% con. debs	67½
Assis Bajerano "B" sh.	100½
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	113
Pal. Potash "A" ord Sh.	79
"Teva" ord. Sh.	99
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	171
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	83
Pal. Centr. 8% debs.	93½
Hekerot pref. sh.	74
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh reg.	158

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800; y) in Prutot.

'Pravda': West Europe At Mercy of U.S.

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — "Pravda," the Communist Party newspaper, said yesterday that the sharp curtailment of Middle East oil deliveries has placed the West European countries "at the mercy of the U.S. oil monopolies."

It said that the Washington foreign policy strategists believe that now is the favourable time to put their West European allies "a number of demands that have been stubbornly resisted until now."

The entire brunt of Western European economic difficulties caused by the oil shortage is being borne by the working people, who must pay for the "aggressive adventurist policy of monopoly circles."

To Let Office
2 rooms, elevator, heating — cooling, Ahuzat Bayit vicinity, Tel Aviv.
H. BERGER
9 Rehov Zamenhoff
Tel Aviv, Tel. 22225
11-1, 4-6.

Cadillac

low mileage, good condition customs paid in France, for sale by tourist. Cheap. Dan Hotel. Room 302, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
LUXURY FLAT
4 rooms, drawing room, 40 sq.m.
Central Carmel, quiet location, wonderful view, many built-in cupboards. Write: P.O.B. 6053, Haifa.

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37, Dutch, specialized in organisation of technical stores, with thorough knowledge of English, French, German, Dutch, Hebrew, in possession of driver's licence, wishes to change position anywhere in Israel.
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BY RUBBER FACTORY
1) Mechanical Engineer for planning of auxiliary machinery, and moulds and supervision.
2) Assistant Bookkeeper
3) Secretary — Female for typing, filing and general office work.
Apply: No. 1415, Bing-Linial Advertising, P.O.B. 4868, Haifa

TO TAXPAYERS

All income tax payments made by cheque must also bear a defence stamp.

NOTICE TO PERSONS OWING INCOME TAX

The General Collection Officer's Office has sent a final notice prior to requisition to all persons owing Income Tax, who though having received a reminder with particulars on the amount due, have not settled their account.

This notice includes a detailed account, is printed on white paper, and marked in red: FINAL NOTICE PRIOR TO REQUISITION.

To avoid any unpleasantness and the collection of debts by requisition, all persons receiving this notice must apply to the offices DESIGNATED IN THE NOTICE to settle their debt within 15 days.

The notice must be submitted at the time of payment.

General Collection Officer's Office

Notices to the Public

Postal service for the sale of airmail stamps and airletters as well as airmailing of letter forms and postal cards aboard the s.s. Zion.

Postal service for the sale of airmail stamps and airletters as well as airmailing of letter forms and postal cards will begin on Friday, December 28, 1956, aboard the s.s. Zion.

The postmark which will be used on the above ship on opening day will include the emblem of the Israel Posts, and collectors interested in obtaining this cancellation mark are requested to submit a stamped envelope to the Haifa Postmaster by Thursday, December 27, 1956.

There will not be a registered mail service aboard the above ship and collectors are requested not to submit envelopes stamped for registered mail.

NOTICE
to professional and amateur photographers

Professional and amateur photographers are invited to submit pictures of the Sinai Operation in order to complete the collection of the Archives and Museum of the Israel Defence Forces. Photographs should be submitted to the Superintendent of Photographs for the Israel Defence Forces, 4 Rehov Esther Hamalka, Tel Aviv, Tel. 25510, daily from 7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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Centre Kfar Shmaryahu.
Phone 21056, Tel Aviv, 1-2, 4-5 p.m.

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JERUSALEM - HAIFA

Today's Postbag

WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy, to cloudy, with scattered showers.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	96	3	5	4
Tiberias	—	9	15	14
Haifa Port	96	10	11	11
Natanya	74	9	13	13
Tel Aviv Kirya	—	—	—	12
Tel Aviv Port	72	9	14	13
Lydda Airport	82	10	16	15
Jerusalem	93	4	7	6
Beersheba	51	7	14	12
Eilat	23	9	19	19
Sdom	65	12	18	18
Sinai	—	—	—	13

*A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

Special Weather Report from TIBERIAS
Air (sun) 21° —
Air (shade) 16°
Lake — 18°
Communicated by the
Galei Kinnereth Hotel

ARRIVALS

Miss Shulamit Katznelson, Directrix of the Akiva Ulpan, Natanya, from Sweden where she attended a social studies seminar, "Sweden Today," organized by the International Women's Alliance and the Frederika Bremer Verbandet.

DEPARTURES

Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, head of USOM, for Athens where he will stay with his family until after the New Year (by Sabena).

THE S.S. ZION is due at Haifa at 8 a.m. tomorrow, with 264 immigrants and 10 other passengers . . . the s.s. Jerusalem is due on Sunday with 868 immigrants and 225 returning residents and tourists.

• • •

A HAMASHBIR HAMERKAZI subsidiary, the Sillim Ltd. textile firm, has been fined IL60 by the Tel Aviv District Court for not employing three disabled ex-servicemen. This is the first case of its kind to reach the courts.

• • •

THE JERUSALEM branch of the Israel Consumers Association, 5 Rehov Hahavatzelet, is open to the public on Sundays from 4 to 6 p.m. and on Mondays and Thursdays from 10 to 12 noon.

Steimatzky Released On IL12,000 Bail

Yehezkiel Steimatzky, owner of the Steimatzky newspaper and book agency, and the Manager of the Company, Yehuda Molcho, both of Tel Aviv, were released from detention yesterday on bail set at IL12,000 and IL2,000 respectively by Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Barelli.

The police had asked last Thursday that Steimatzky be detained for one week and Molcho for three days on charges of forging import licences for books during 1955 and of giving a clerk in the Agency a IL5,000 bribe to confess to the crime. *(Itim)*

To Stand Trial For Swindling Emigrants

The manager of Sekem Tours in Jerusalem, Israel Isaacs, was yesterday released on IL4,000 bail by Magistrate Y. Barelli after being charged with embezzling money from emigrants by promising to clear up any debts they left with the Jewish Agency.

The charges against Isaacs were based partly on the evidence of one of the emigrants who had returned to Israel.

SDOM CAVE HAS ELECTRIC LIGHT

SDOM, Thursday. — The famous cave in the salt mountain here was lighted by electricity for the first time yesterday. Two American girls studying at the Hebrew University were the first tourists to enjoy the new service.

Yulin Gets 5 Years for Spying On Israel in Pay of Egypt

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Alexander Yulin, 44, was sentenced today to five year's imprisonment by the Believing President of the District Court, Judge M. Kennet, who found him guilty of passing military information liable to harm Israel, to Egyptian intelligence officers while in Cairo last August.

Yulin, known also as "Bashka Politruk," took the sentence calmly. The reading of the sentence, which the accused followed carefully, took nearly an hour.

Judge Kennet traced chronologically the accused's activities between March 11 of this year, until August 29 when he was out of the country. During this time, Yulin contacted the Soviet intelligence in Bonn and Vienna, the U. S. intelligence in West Berlin, and Egyptian intelligence authorities in Paris, Athens and Cairo.

On his return here, Yulin contacted the defense forces and related that he was the guest of the Egyptian authorities in Cairo for three weeks, and would be appointed chief of Egyptian espionage in Israel. He offered his services to the Israel Army intelligence. He produced "invisible" ink and a code provided him by the Egyptians with which he would contact an Athens address in Russian. He also gave up $100 of the $1,000 he received in Cairo. Apparently to prove his intentions, and the fact that he was in Cairo, Yulin wrote a card to himself to the Haifa post office from the aircraft flying from Cairo to Athens.

Judge Kennet found that Yulin told an Egyptian officer in Paris that he was discharged against his will from the Israel Army, where he held the rank of segen, and consequently hated Israel. Yulin arrived in Cairo on August 5. There he helped the Egyptians to identify Israel defence forces badges, and advised them on Hebrew propaganda broadcasts.

Sent back to Israel, he was to spy on army movements in the south and write fortnightly reports. He was ordered to live in Beersheba. He arrived at Lydda Airport with $800 hidden in his boots. Yulin came to this country from Russia in 1946, joining the army, then graduating from an officers' course to serve in the regular army.

After his discharge (before his contract had ended) he engaged in various unsuccessful business enterprises. Leaving his wife behind, he departed from Israel with $85, intending to reach the Soviet Union. Failing to receive a Russian entry visa even after working for the Soviet intelligence in Vienna where he obtained details on Jewish organizations there, he escaped to West Germany, where he contacted the Americans. Then he journeyed to Paris, where he got in touch with the Egyptians.

At no time while abroad did Yulin tell Israel authorities of his intentions to work for the Israel intelligence, Judge Kennet said, pointing out that only after passing information to the Egyptians in Cairo did he intend to work for Israel.

Judge Kennet said, "Yulin spied and lied, and lied and spied, while living on money made in this way." His character does not aid his case. "However, I have to caution myself that perhaps Yulin was motivated by quixotic notions." Nevertheless, Yulin contacted the enemy on his own initiative and agreed to spy for them against Israel. He also travelled to Egypt without informing anyone.

Defence Counsel Geichman, asked the court to take into account Yulin's bravery in the War of Independence, and also to remember that he had recruited 600 persons for the defence forces. Besides, Yulin's report on his return from Egypt was of value to the Israel authorities, Mr. Geichman declared.

The prosecuting counsel, District Attorney Y. Barov, said security considerations should be the deciding factors and called for severe punishment.

The sentence is effective from October 19, the day of Yulin's arrest. *(Itim)*

21 More Christians Banned from Crossing

The Jordanian authorities yesterday banned the entrance to the Old City of 21 Christmas pilgrims from Israel.

Earlier this week they banned 41. Others may be banned before the December 24 crossing, including December 24 itself when the pilgrims are about to enter Jordan.

At yesterday's meeting at Mandelbaum Gate, final arrangements for the holiday were discussed by Mr. Raphael Levy, Jerusalem District Officer, and Mr. Najati Nashashibi, the Jordanian representative. Mr. Nashashibi again gave no reason why the Israelis had been banned.

In addition to the almost 2,000 Israelis who are to cross, another 500 foreigners are to cross for Christmas. Unlike the Israelis, these foreigners are not limited to a 36-hour stay in Jordan, but can stay as long as they wish.

The foreigners consist mainly of diplomatic, consular, and U.N. staff, clergymen, and members of the "foreign colonies" in the country and a sprinkling of tourists.

The American group is by far the largest, being half of the total number.

Last year, about 1,300 foreigners, including many tourists, crossed over.

Peron Blamed For Terror in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday. — A Presidential Office communique last night said Ex-President Juan Peron, now exiled in Venezuela, and Communists were responsible for recent bomb outrages in Argentina.

Ten bombs exploded in the Buenos Aires area yesterday. One of the bombs, planted on a railroad line, killed a fireman and injured a policeman. A suspicious fire caused damages in a large metal working plant, which has been strike-bound since November 6. Sixty persons were held for questioning in connection with the bombings and the fire.

100 Israel Firms For New York Trade Fair

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — More than 100 Israel firms will exhibit their products at the U.S. world trade fair to be held in New York from April 14 through 27, it was announced today by Mr. Frank P. Butler, Economic Counsellor of the American Embassy, and Mr. Eytan Ezrahi, Director of the Export Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

This will be the largest international trade exposition in the U.S. since 1939, and the first in which Israel will take part. More than 3,000 exhibitors, most of them from outside the U.S. are expected.

Israel products will include textiles, fashions footwear, handicrafts, ceramics, foodstuffs, books and building materials.

Levant Fair May Be Revived

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipal Finance Committee last night unanimously decided to appoint a seven-man committee of coalition and opposition councillors to plan the renewal of the Levant Fair. The Fair, planned to coincide with the tenth anniversary celebrations of the State, would be set up in North Tel Aviv, in Trans-Yarkon.

A proposal to transfer IL-300,000 for education and sanitation needs was rejected by opposition and Progressive councillors. The allocation of IL50,000 to the zoo, for losses incurred by the non-sale of tickets on Saturdays since last summer, was also rejected.

Churchmen, AJC Rap Nasser's Persecution

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Prominent churchmen of various faiths, members of Congress and leaders in education, civic and commercial affairs joined with leaders of the American Jewish Congress last night to protest the Egyptian Government's persecution of Egyptian Jews. Their protests were voiced at an emergency public rally.

Visitors to Gaza Fined on the Spot

GAZA, Thursday. — The first Israel court in the Gaza Strip held its first session yesterday, and tried sixty visitors for illegal entry into a closed area and for breaking the ban on trading with residents. The court is one of summary jurisdiction.

Fines imposed totalled IL4,000, and thousands of pounds' worth of illegally purchased goods, including rice and coffee, were confiscated. The visitors had bought these goods cheaply and it is said they intended selling them in Israel at higher prices. Purchases by Israel visitors are strictly forbidden in order to protect local residents and to prevent the reduction of supplies of essential foods.

Touring Firms Quit Gaza Tour Deal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The "pool" of five touring companies who chartered their buses to the Civic Education Services ("Minhal Hahasbara") for a Gaza Strip tour next week announced yesterday that they will not supply the buses.

A spokesman for the companies said that they had been granted a special licence to take tours to the Strip only because of the disastrous tourist season.

When they chartered these buses to the Education Services, it had been on the understanding that only civil servants could go. Since none of the regular overbend was attached to the arrangement, they agreed to take passengers at a chartered rate which would work out at about IL11 instead of the normal price of IL17.500.

The Education Services, however, had turned the buses over to the Jerusalem Municipality who advertised the tours at IL7.500 a person. The deficit is to be covered equally by the Municipality and the Education Services.

The touring companies claim that they are both being forced out of business and that they are being taxed to do so.

The Municipality announced yesterday that the tour would take place and that the Education Services would supply the buses.

Jail Sentences For Six Natorei Karta

Six members of Natorei Karta were yesterday sentenced by Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Barelli to prison terms of two months on charges of illegal assembly near police headquarters in Jerusalem on June 30. They had refused repeated police orders to disperse.

The men are Simha Landau and Avraham Roth, 19, Haim Brondsdorfer, 18, and Benjamin Eisenberg, 25, Baruch Krishevsky, 20, and Avraham Krishevsky, 30. The first four were also given one month suspended sentences.

The Magistrate noted that since the accused had previously participated in similar gatherings and caused disturbances to the peace, only a jail sentence would be a deterrent to repeated offences. In view of the fact, however, that "the accused are not criminals in the usual sense of the word" punishment would not be severe.

The two Kreshevskys had previously received two-month suspended sentences from the District Court on a similar charge and Magistrate Barelli ordered these sentences to be served concurrently with yesterday's.

Doctor Says Rasulli Fall Was Suicide

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "After examining the body of David Rasulli, I am convinced that he died from his fall," Dr. M. Weissberg, a pathologist, declared today in evidence before a coroner's court investigating the circumstances of the deceased's "death jump" from the fifth storey of Tel Aviv Police Headquarters on December 7.

He said that his examination showed no sign of a heart attack before the leap.

It had been suggested that Rasulli might have died of a stroke under questioning by the Economic Police and then had been pushed out of the window in order to make his death appear as a suicide.

The hearing will continue on December 24.

'Date Village' Gets New Council

By Y. FRIEDLER

DIR EL BALAH, Thursday. — The first Gaza Strip village council to resume its work under Israel authority received its appointment this morning from the Military Governor at a short ceremony in the school house. The council has nine members, headed by Haj Mohammed Suleiman Abu Salim, who holds the post for the first time. He had refused to accept the position under the Egyptians. Most of the other members are former councillors.

The official appointment was read by the Military Governor of the Dir el Balah area, who promised the army's aid to the Council and hoped for its co-operation for the good of the village. The new chairman, a tall, dark, broad-shouldered and very quiet-spoken man of about 60, promised co-operation with the State of Israel, with which they identified themselves. He thanked the Governor for the speedy return of normal life to the village.

The Mayor of Gaza, Rushi e-Shawwa, said that the residents of the Strip "feel that we have not seen happen what the Egyptians warned us would happen." The Mayor of Khan Yunis, Abdul Rahman el Fara, hoped that the new council would soon receive Municipal status.

The Military Governor of the Strip, Sgan-Aluf Haim Gaon, promised that the authorities would help market the village products. Israel technology was at the villagers' disposal to help development and assure their future.

The guests included the elder of the Beduin sheikhs in the Strip, Sheikh Freiah Farhan el Mossadeq; notables of the village and neighbourhood, and senior military government and police officers. After the ceremony, dates and oranges were served. The village is famed for its dates, in fact, its name means "Home of the Date."

The village covers 15,000 dunams, a large part of which is owned by the new council chairman. Its 5,000 permanent residents live from agriculture, mainly date growing, but with some fishing. In addition, about 15,000 refugees, cared for by UNRWA, live in four camps in and around the village.

CHIEF RABBI HERZOG TOURS GAZA, SINAI

Chief Rabbi Herzog yesterday toured the Gaza Strip and northern Sinai. He was received by the Military Governor of the area, Sgan-Aluf H. Gaon, the chief Army chaplain, Aluf-Mishne S. Goren, and officers of the staff of the Southern Command.

Before crossing the demarcation lines, Rabbi Herzog visited the military cemetery at Be'eri, where soldiers who fell in the Sinai campaign are buried.

Sinai Photos Wanted

The Army Museum, 4 Rehov Esther Hamalka, Tel Aviv, requests all professional and amateur photographers who have photographs of the Sinai campaign to send prints to the Director of the Picture Archives at the above address for the pictorial record of the campaign now in preparation.

The office is open daily from 7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m., the 'phone number is 25510.

B.G. Buys Barefoot Reservist New Shoes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A man from this town who ruined a pair of good shoes marching in the Sinai Desert as a reservist a month ago, has received a new pair by a personal gift from Mr. David Ben-Gurion.

The man, who preferred not to reveal his name, wrote shortly after his release to Mr. Ben-Gurion claiming that his shoes were now beyond repair and that he had not picked up any of the Egyptian foot-wear which had been lying around. He asked the Prime Minister to do what he could.

A few days ago, he received a letter from the Prime Minister's Office telling him to report to his Army unit, where a voucher for a new pair of shoes at Mr. Ben-Gurion's expense was waiting for him.

Fuel Cuts Leading To Many Dismissals

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Over a thousand workers in the electrical appliances industry are in danger of dismissal because of the slump in the industry consequent on the fuel cuts. This was stated by Mr. Moshe Weisgias, head of the electrical and metals division of the Manufacturers Association at its annual general meeting this week.

Among the decisions adopted at the meeting were a demand that the onus for paying purchase tax be transferred from manufacturers to retailers and that taxes not be paid both on parts and on finished products.

It supported the Association's stand against wage increases next year. The division's council was urged to set up a joint company for establishing factories and laboratories, and for importing raw materials.

CELIBIDACHE FINDS WAR RUMOURS FALSE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Sergiu Celibidache told a press conference today of his surprise at the peaceful atmosphere pervading Israel, contrary to the war scare stories current in Europe.

The distinguished Rumanian-born conductor arrived from Italy yesterday to lead the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's 20th anniversary concerts.

The gala concerts are being given next week in the three main cities. The President is to attend the performance in the capital.

This is Mr. Celibidache's fourth visit to the country. He will also conduct the Orchestra's fourth subscription series. *(Itim)*

MENAHEM POZNANSKY DIES AGED 69

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Menahem Poznansky, the writer, passed away today at the age of 69 in Beilinson Hospital after a long illness. Mr. Poznansky had received the Brenner Literary Prize only a fortnight ago for his editing of the revised edition of Brenner's works.

The funeral will leave tomorrow morning at 11 a.m. from Beit Hamoreh, 5 Rehov Straus, Tel Aviv for the Beit Shaul Cemetery. *(Itim)*

FOR VIOLATING emergency traffic rules, 40 car owners were yesterday fined up to IL200 or two months' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv Magistrate.

Labour-Industry Talks on 1957 Wages Begin Next Week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut today submitted to the Manufacturers Association its proposals for the 1957 wage policy. Mr. Aharon Becker, head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, today told a meeting of union officials at the Histadrut Executive Building.

Negotiations between the Histadrut and the Association are to begin next week.

Mr. Becker also told the officials that the Histadrut had today formally asked the Government to see that civil servants receive the "frozen third" of their wage increases from 1936, from next month. He admitted that the manufacturers had not yet committed themselves to paying the "frozen third," but added that "our commitment to union members to support their demands for the rise will be carried out."

(The Association's Labour Department this week came out against any wage increases under the agreement still to be negotiated).

All Methods

Asked whether the Histadrut would back up its claim with strikes, Mr. Becker replied that "we will fight for the 'third' with all necessary means."

On the question of the Government imposing subsidies in order to stabilize the Cost-of-Living Index, Mr. Becker said that the Histadrut considers itself "partners in planning subsidies which affect the index, and we have many differences of opinion with the Government on this issue."

The Government's income tax bill was an integral part of the new wage policy, he said, and the Histadrut has gained most of its demands. Mr. Becker added that the Histadrut will press for the retention of the former tax remissions on essential overtime. He stressed the term "essential overtime" since the Histadrut opposed other overtime because of the unemployment situation.

It was irrefutable he said, that the new income tax amendments benefited the small earner and families with children. Charges that the changes were bad for lower-paid workers were entirely unfounded.

Labour Exchanges Must Be Party-Free—Millstein

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Nationalization of Labour Exchanges is urgently needed to divorce them from party politics and put them on a sound legal basis with permanent staffs.

This was said today by Mr. Z. Millstein, Director of the Central Bureau of Labour Exchanges, before a meeting of Labour Council Secretaries. He was speaking in support of a draft bill on such nationalization now before the Government.

Mr. Millstein declared that nationalization would not weaken Histadrut control.

Mr. Millstein charged that the exchanges, which were now organized on the basis of party representation, became "political battlegrounds" during election time. He added that any party now affiliated to the Exchanges was liable to hand out trade proficiency certificates indiscriminately. Skilled workers did not apply to the Exchanges and employers did not seek them there, he declared.

UNION SECRETARIES GO TO SCHOOL

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Trade union branch secretaries are to go back to school for a year to take refresher courses. The first course will begin next month at the school for active Histadrut workers (Beit Fe'ilei Histadrut), Mr. Z. Carmi, of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, which has organized the courses, declared at a meeting today.

The courses will be obligatory, and the department will pay secretaries their wages during the year's study. The curriculum includes economics, history, philosophy, and labour relations. The course will be held every year, and will start with about 40 participants.

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Tax Bill Not Real Reform — Saphir

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Government income tax ordinance bill was not a true reform despite the positive charges, Mr. Y. Saphir, General Zionist, declared at a meeting of the General Zionist Economic Council last night. The income tax changes do not encourage economic development nor do they offer the reward to those willing to work more.

The Government's policy of determining income tax so as to meet budgetary requirements is inconsistent with economic progress, he said. Mr. Saphir declared that the left-wing parties and part of Mapai were still enslaved by ideas of egalitarianism, with the resulting unacceptable compromise. He said that the Defence Levy is likely to be graded as a result of pressure by Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, and the burden will again be placed on the same "orphaned" classes.

He declared that he was astounded at Herut's having abstained from voting on the bill, instead of voting for its return as the General Zionists had done.

He was not surprised at the Progressive Party's support of the Bill, as that party only represented a small segment of the population who perhaps benefited from the changes.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, December 22, 1956.

MAY Tel. 2856
Warner Bros. presents
Mr. Roberts
Henry Fonda James Cagney

ORION Tel. 4020
2nd week
Maria Fras, Felce Lull in the tremendous Brazilian Musical and dancing hit
L'Etoile De Rio
(Malaguena)
French speaking. English subtitles.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
3rd week
Guys and Dolls
in colour
Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons
Frank Sinatra, Vivian Blaine
Distributed by M.G.M.

PEER Tel. 2232
3rd week
Evenings at 6.30 & 8.30
Forbidden Love on both sides of the Iron Curtain.
YOUNG LOVERS
with:
Odile Versois, David Knight
A Sun Film picture.
Mats.: at 3.30 p.m.
Hans Christian Andersen
Technicolor
with Danny Kaye

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 6.30 & 8.30
2nd week
Charles Vanael, Pedro Armendariz
TAM TAM
for adults only
(18 years and over)
Hebrew and English subtitles
Mats. from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon.
TOUGHEST MAN FROM ARIZONA
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
a) THE AVENGERS
b) MURDER CASE, with Laurel & Hardy

AMPHITHEATRE
CINEMASCOPE
James Mason, Barabara Rush
BIGGER THAN LIFE
Fox Film in colour.
3 perfs. daily at 3.30, 6.30 8.30 p.m.

ORAH Tel. 4017
Walt Disney's latest Academy Award Winner
The Living Desert
Technicolor
3 perfs. daily at 3.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd week
Israel Premiere
The picture that rolled Cinema-goers off their seats!
ROCK AROUND THE CLOCK
("Rock 'n' Roll")
Bill Haley, Johnny Johnston
Hebrew & French subtitles

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
O.K. NERONE
Silvana Pampanini, Walter Chiari
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
THE GOLDEN HAWK
Technicolor
Sterling Hayden, Rhonda Fleming
3 perfs. only at 6.30 & 8

ORLY Tel. 81868
CINEMASCOPE
THE SEVEN YEAR ITCH
Technicolor
Marylin Monroe, Tom Ewell
Hebrew and French subtitles
3 perfs. nightly at 6.30 & 8.30

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Susanna Foderini, Jack Sernas
in
HELEN OF TROY
CINEMASCOPE
Technicolor

FRANK SINATRA ELEANOR PARKER KIM NOVAK
THE MAN WITH THE GOLDEN ARM
A film by Otto Preminger
Released by United Artists
As from Sat., Dec. 22, 1956
AT THE ORION CINEMA, TEL AVIV

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, Dec. 22

ALLENBY
Van Johnson, Vera Miles, Cecil Parker
23 Paces to Baker Street

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20854
Antoine Balpetre, Daniel Delorme
Le Dossier Noir

CHEN
Joan Crawford & Cliff Robertson in an unforgettable Love Story
Autumn Leaves
A Columbia Picture.

EDEN (Winter Hall)
THIRD WEEK
Amedeo Nazzari, Yvonne Sanson
TORNA !
The Best Picture of the Year.
FERRANIA COLOR
English Subtitles

ESTHER Cinema
CINEMASCOPE
M.G.M.'s Goldmine of Entertainment
VIVA LAS VEGAS
in Technicolor
Starring:
Cyd Charisse, Dan Dailey, Lana Mora, Frankie Laine

HAMERCAZ 2nd week
Dirk Bogarde, Akim Tamiroff in
Those Who Dare

MIGDALOR
3RD WEEK
Stewart Granger — Jean Simmons
Adam & Evelyn

MOGRABI
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The Big Knife
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THE STAR AND HIS SO-CALLED WIFE!
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THE BIG KNIFE
As from Saturday, Dec. 22, 1956 at the
MOGRABI Cinema, Tel Aviv

Medical School Appointments

The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School has announced the appointment of Dr. Jacob van der Hoeden, as Clinical Professor of Bacteriology; Dr. Abraham Komarov, as Clinical Associate Professor of Bacteriology; Dr. Hans Selinger, as Clinical Associate Professor of Roentgenology; Dr. Erich Gumbel, as Clinical Lecturer in Psychiatry; Mr. Hillel Shuval, as Clinical Lecturer in Hygiene, and Dr. Peretz Yekutiel, as Clinical Lecturer in Hygiene.

Dr. van der Hoeden was born in Holland in 1891 and studied at the University of Utrecht, where he later headed the Bacteriological Laboratory. He settled in Israel in 1949 and served as Director of the Veterinary Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture in Tel Aviv from then until 1954. Since last year he has been the head of the Section for Experimental Epidemiology at the Biological Institute in Nes Ziona.

Dr. Komarov, who is 49, is a native of this country. He received his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania, and worked as a scientific assistant in the Hebrew University's Department of Hygiene from 1931 to 1935. Later he headed the Mandatory Government's Laboratory for Poultry Diseases in Haifa, and last year was appointed head of the Government Veterinary Institute in Tel Aviv.

Berlin-born Dr. Selinger is 39, and studied at the Universities of his native city and of Heidelberg. He came to Israel in 1933 and since 1937 has headed the X-ray Institute at the Beilinson Hospital at Petah Tikva.

Dr. Gumbel, who is 48, also comes from Germany. He completed his medical studies at the University of Basle before immigrating here in 1934. Since 1938 he has been associated with the Psychoanalytical Institute in Jerusalem.

Mr. Shuval was born in Washington in 1926, and studied sanitary engineering at the Universities of Missouri and Michigan. He came to Israel in 1948, and since 1952 has served as Deputy Director of the Sanitation Department of the Ministry of Health.

German-born Dr. Yekutiel is 48 and received his doctorate at the University of Rome. He has been with the Ministry of Health since 1949, and in 1952 was appointed Director of its Department of Epidemiology.

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Friday, December 31, 1956
23 Tevet 5717. 30 Jumad Awal, 1376

THE WOOING OF INDIA

THE meeting between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Nehru, which ended yesterday in the attainment of "greater understanding of their respective policies" as the joint communique put it, is indicative of a revolution in the alignment of world forces.

The shift in the balance of power is now towards Asia and the Far East; the day of Western Europe is drawing to its close. It was only yesterday that the concert of Western European powers and their aims were the decisive factors to be considered in the weighing of policies; and only a decade since India, which in some matters now holds the balance between West and East, was a subject state, with little influence in world affairs. The fact that she should have occupied such an inferior position despite her population of over 300 millions was the living symbol of the suppression of Asia and the denial to her citizens of a full voice in the councils of the world.

The post-World War II council of the nations, the U.N., is no longer a Western-dominated instrument, but an organization in which the balance of political power depends to a large extent on the Afro-Asian nations, although the superiority in technological power and wealth is still shared by the rival forces of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

This situation is one which will not endure very long in its present form. Both China and India, with 800 million people between them, are making great strides technically and economically, though some experts doubt whether even giant strides will enable them to keep pace with their almost terrifying population increases. With the pace at which technological advances are made today, the rival blocs can count on less than a generation before both India and China are in a position to rank with the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. among the great powers of the world. With China committed, insofar as any Communist nation outside Russia can be said to be so since recent events in Poland and Hungary, the immediate prize is India. It is therefore natural that the U.S. should now, forsaking all its old and other loves, be wooing her with all the inducements she has to offer.

But India is not an easy proposition. Her neutralism is based both on a sincere desire to avoid entanglements and a belief that violence can be avoided if the will to do so is firm enough. In the Eastern view, restated by Gandhi, a good deal of violence may be condoned in the belief that it must eventually expend itself and defeat its own ends. The majority of Indians, their lives hedged about with elaborate rules, have always exhibited a great horror of armed action; even in the defence of the best of causes. Their call for only passive resistance against a possible Japanese invasion during the last war will be recalled; and this may also explain Mr. Nehru's failure to distinguish between what Britain and France did in Suez and what Israel did in the face of the clearly perceived plans of Egypt to destroy her from Sinai.

But this neutralism, and the ethical springs from which it flows, do predispose India to apparent contradictions. Thus Mr. Nehru can seem to be Nasser's greatest friend, and yet, as he did on Wednesday, still state publicly that the Suez Canal must be open to everyone, including Israel. In the same way, from what is known of his talk with Ambassador Abba Eban on Wednesday, a field of possible agreement was also explored.

The anxious wooing of India by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will now be intensified. It is just possible that it will have the beneficial effect of bringing increasingly into play the moderating "third force" which it has always been Mr. Nehru's aim to exercise.

American Scene — *By Patrick O'Donovan*

Those International Senators

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — THERE is a new vigour and fertility in American leadership.

For a long time it has seemed to be rather faltering, to be dedicated to avoiding trouble, and to be merely reacting to crises.

This new activity is expressed largely in a relentless pressure on the Soviet Union. They will be allowed to get away with very little now. Hungary and the horror and the frustration that it aroused is the cause of this. It is also the first fruit of the American decision to channel the major part of its foreign policy through the United Nations — which, at least in part — came of its embarrassment and uncertainty over the Franco-British action in Egypt.

But the new fertility, the outpouring of ideas and the sudden grasping of parliamentary leadership is largely, I think, due to the presence of two Senators on the United States delegation at the United Nations. It is usual to have one very distinguished politician from each party for each session of the U.N. Assembly, and this time they have again gone to the top.

There is Senator William Knowland of California, a Republican, who is a single-minded, rocklike character of the Right. There is Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, a Democrat, who is a volatile, ambitious and politically skilful liberal. They appear to work in close and competitive cooperation. Neither is prepared to yield to the other anything in the degree of their anti-Soviet and pro-Hungarian indignation.

Both are burly men, the Republican bony and the Democrat with more rounded contours. Both have that curious quality of appearing to be slightly more than life-sized that marks the really successful Anglo-Saxon politician. Both have a remarkable energy. They bound through the lobbies, greeting the somewhat lethargic diplomats as if they were friends or constituents. Senator Humphrey in a corridor confronted a part of the British delegation here — who are not exactly famous either for their over-friendliness or for the extent of their contacts — with a tremendous and ringing "Hi fellars," which, one felt, was probably good for them. Both Senators are genuinely liked and admired. Their work, which they clearly regard as important and which can win them no votes at home, is largely one of private conversation, friendliness, private explanation, committee work inside the delegation, and occasionally representing their nation on one of the United Nations committees. Both are giants in the U.S. Senate. They are well on their way to becoming the same in the United Nations.

Glorifying the Auto

THE American auto industry is, in effect, the central industry in the American economy. Its largest organization, General Motors, has invested $5,200m. in it since the war, which is said to be the largest investment of private capital in the history of man.

Now in New York, the industry has put on its first National Automobile Show since the war. On three floors of the vast new concrete and steel exhibition hall called the Colosseum, it has presented a super-colossal show, dedicated to the designer or "stylist" rather than the engineer. For it is a fact that millions of dollars in sales now ride on the new sweep of a bumper, on a cunning inscrustation of chromium steel, or on the graceful sweep of a hood.

The 1957 models were being promised as "revolutionary," the last word in that "dynamic styling" that is the goal of the industry. To an outsider they only appear to have more of what they had before, to have taken another step away from that purity of line, from the purposeful gracefulness that alone can give a motor car distinction and beauty. The Auto Show is, as a result, rather distressing, and the overall impression is one of opulent vulgarity.

In general, then, the American cars are lower and longer and more brightly coloured. Their grills in front are more gleaming, more menacing, than ever. They tend to have high, exaggerated fins at the rear which fulfil no aero-dynamic purpose but suggest speed and stability. The lights are more deeply set, placed like jewels in their silver settings. The upholstery becomes more unconventional and the whole effect is more obviously expensive.

It takes three years to produce a new body line. A radical new line is usually produced only every third year, the intervening years being filled out with modifications and additions. This is a third-year show in which the whole industry has come together with its new models to offset the falling sales of the last two years.

The stylists are already working on models for 1959 and 1960. People are already talking about them, because here a car dates almost as quickly as a Paris gown. One motoring correspondent made this prediction. "Tomorrow's car may have a removable glass roof, fibreglass body, dirt resistant paint, polaroid headlights and closed television circuit for rear viewing.

"It may have roof panels that fold back when the door is opened to permit easier entrance, and pivoting front seats for the same purpose." This will be good news for the stiff and stout who must be finding the car-borne life in America increasingly difficult.

In Other Words

HENRY Cabot Lodge, Jnr., the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, felt a justifiable anger against the puppet Government of Hungary this month. After first announcing in the United Nations its willingness to receive Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary-General in Budapest on December 16, it denounced and rejected the visit over Radio Budapest. Mr. Lodge prepared a statement in which he said he had been "hornswoggled." Prince Wan, of Siam, however, who is the President of the Assembly, adjourned for luncheon before the speech was delivered, and by late afternoon the word had been altered from that in the issued texts, to "deceived."

Students of American politics will, from time to time, come across these splendid words, and so here is a brief list of some of the possible road blocks that may lie in the way of a man who thinks he knows the English language. They are very dear to American politicians. Properly used, they give the impression of earthy no-nonsense. Considerable disagreement exists over exactly what some of them mean.

Hornswoggling denotes the process of confusing and deceiving. Therefore, it would be quite fair to say that Mr. Dulles hornswoggled Sir Anthony Eden over Suez; depending on your viewpoint — a reversal of names could be equally true.

Apple-polishing is the process whereby a subordinate ingratiates himself with a superior. It is said to be common in the U.S. Army and to be good for promotion. The British Army also has many phrases that cover this activity. Few of them are repeatable outside a Sergeants' Mess.

Boondoggling is a way of demonstrating intense activity without actually accomplishing anything; it usually involves a lot of paper work, the writing of elaborate memoranda and the calling of long conferences. Politicians, from time to time, like to accuse the State Department of boondoggling. It shows that the politicians are still Men of the People, and have not been deceived by the Washington Dry Martini set.

Hogtying is the process of so defeating an opponent that he is helpless. Thus: "UK diplomacy has far too long been hogtied by British ambitions in the Middle East." Or, again, vice versa.

Cracker Barrel is a favourite of the President. It stands for the instinctive, uncomplicated, heart-in-the-right-place wisdom of the essential Yankee plain man. It derives from the obsolete custom of sitting round a stove in a country store and helping yourself to the cheap hard-tack from an open barrel and discussing those in power with a maximum of cynical disrespect.

Log-rolling is the process of exchanging favours on a high level. Thus, Southern Democratic Senators may vote against some Democratic proposal for Federal Aid which is opposed by Northern Republicans, who, in their turn, will vote against some liberal racial legislation. More or less respectable, when no money is concerned.

Grass Roots, commonest of all, means the mass of the electorate anywhere. Thus, "back to the grass roots" equals "back to the people who voted me into office."

THIS WEEK

Foreign Relations France announced that it would help Israel build a large oil pipeline from Eilat to Haifa... Prime Minister Ben-Gurion stated that Israel would not agree to the return of the Egyptians to the Gaza Strip, and France publicly supported that policy... Foreign Secretary Lloyd stated that peace cannot be imposed in the Middle East ... Secretary of State Dulles said hopes for a settlement had been deferred by recent events.

Security Fedayeen blew up a house at Tel Mond killing a man, and injuring his wife and daughter. Israel protested to the Security Council .... Following a second meeting between Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, U.N.E.F. commander, and Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, Israel Chief of Staff, further withdrawals were made from Sinai. Gen. Burns announced that the latest withdrawal amounted to 25 kilometres... U.N. Yugoslav troops met up with Israelis in the desert in error, and withdrew.

Knesset Prime Minister Ben-Gurion said that the civil service should be free of politics, and measures were to be taken in fulfilling that policy .... Income tax amendments brought strong criticism from the Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda members of the Coalition, and a vote was put off until next week.

Development El Al will be the first to fly the new Britannia planes over the Atlantic, it was announced... 250 Hungarian refugees were among the 650 immigrants who arrived by ship.

Economy The cost-of-living index dropped 11 points in November, the largest fall yet . . . The Histadrut adopted the Mapai plan to stabilize wages. It called for longer working hours for teachers and workers in public institutions, stiffer controls on cost-of-living allowances, among others.

Readers' Letters

LILIENTHAL'S ACTIVITIES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Anxiety over the fate of the Jews in Egypt will not be allayed by Alfred Lilienthal's report from Cairo that he found no evidence of "Hitlerian anti-Semitism." Lilienthal, who describes himself as an "American of Jewish Faith," claims that he was admitted to Egypt for the special purpose of making an "on-the-spot" investigation of the treatment of Jews by Nasser.

Lilienthal's admission to Egypt is highly significant of his character. For years, Egypt and other Arab countries have discriminated against Jews coming to visit them. Even the United Nations could not send a mission into Arab countries if it included anyone of the Jewish faith. The U.S. Air Force was barred from stationing personnel of Jewish faith at the air base in Saudi Arabia. Yet, at a time when native Jews were being driven out of Egypt and when foreign correspondents were being expelled, Alfred Lilienthal was not only admitted but obviously afforded special privileges.

Lilienthal's chief claim to fame consists of an article published in the Reader's Digest, entitled "Israel's Flag Is Not Mine," and a book: "What Price Israel?" He claims to be anti-Zionist but contends he is a pro-American Jew. His writings, however, indicate that he has not as yet found anything in Jewish tradition, history or activities which meets with his approval. He goes to great length to show that the Arabs are not anti-Semitic because "the word 'Semite' has been applied to certain ancient peoples as well as to Arabs and Jews."

His report that he found no anti-Semitism is meaningless. But his silence as to anti-Jewish feelings is pregnant with meaning and foreboding for the Jews in Egypt.

Yours, etc.
DAVID S. GOLDEN
Jerusalem, December 16.

SELF-EMPLOYED SOLDIERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — My husband is one of the "fortunate" self-employed persons in Israel. After six weeks of reserve duty (he is still on active service), I received today my family allowance of IL112 for myself and two small children — I never got the IL20 advance payment, as my husband, being at the front at that time, never heard about it. By the same post, I received a note to pay IL38 for the defence fund, which was due in November, IL22 for national insurance and of course the monthly income tax bill of IL58.

Could the Defence Ministry perhaps advise me what to do with the IL9 I still have left over? Or better still, could the Ministry perhaps tell me where to apply for the difference between army pay and the normal monthly income which most wage earners get from their employers?

Yours, etc.
"A SOLDIER'S WIFE"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Herzlia B, December 6.

Open Letter to Minister of Agriculture

"For many years the declared policy of the Israel Government has been to encourage settlers to become agricultural workers. To this end the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemet grant land, special loans for agricultural stock and equipment, etc.

But what has happened in the past year or so? In our moshav we were repeatedly promised that the authorities would give long-term, low interest loans to cover the capital we borrowed for investment on buildings such as a brooder house for chicks, a poultry run, a cowshed, etc. On this basis we invested our own time, labour and what money we could borrow to build a diversified *meshek* based on barn, poultry run and citrus trees.

After four years, when we should be seeing some results from the investments, not only do we not receive the promised sums but every obstacle to development is put in our path. Eggs are forced down to a ridiculous price, despite announcements on the radio of plans to send out 18m. eggs this season; the price of feed is astronomical (370 pruta per kilo!); grain is either unobtainable or extremely expensive; concentrated feed, again, is unobtainable even for the milk we turn in. Citrus trees only begin to pay after six to seven years. Vegetables, too, most of those suitable for this area, bring slender and uncertain profits.

How are we "moshavniks" who work from dawn till late at night, day in and day out, supposed to support ourselves and our children? We are asking for a decent return on monies invested — but at least we are not supposed to live on work outside the moshav!

As a former American who is now a 100-per-cent Israeli, as a mother of four small children and as a former professional worker (registered nurse) who preferred to work with her husband on the land, I respectfully request an answer to my letter."

Yours, etc.,
"A SETTLER"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Moshav Nachalim.
November 30.

Productivity Problems — VII

Red Tape Impedes Efficiency

By GERDA LUFT

THERE is a saying among managers and production engineers that efficiency is indivisible. They use it when pointing out their own achievements within the factory and stressing at the same time the obstacles which they are unable to overcome outside it.

What, for instance, is a plant to do which is hampered at every step by an inefficient telephone service which robs officials and top managers of hours of valuable working time because long-distance calls take hours to get through? If we computed the waste of time that is daily caused to the national economy by inefficient telephones, not to mention frayed nerves which do not help to increase efficiency or smoothe decisions, the result would be startling.

The big concerns are now trying a short-cut, installing teletype equipment between their offices in the main towns and thus cutting out telephones altogether for some of their operations, while new gadgets in offices and plants cut down on the use of intercom telephones. But this, of course, requires a substantial investment. Besides, it constitutes a drawback in the fight for an efficient telephone service. The big firms' pressure for quick reforms would have been of great help. We have here a position similar to our transport situation. If top people in the government and in industry had to use public conveyances rather than their own cars, transport reform would be much speedier.

Waste of Time

Complaints of slow performance in government departments are as bitter as ever among both private industrialists and Histadrut managers. Although everyone pays compliments to the present Minister of Commerce and Industry, no one dares assert that he has succeeded in cutting through the maze of red tape which still entangles our allocation and licensing system despite repeated attempts to simplify procedure. The tangle takes up the valuable time of top people who continue to shuttle back and forth between Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem and it forces plants to keep much bigger reserves of raw materials and spare parts than would be necessary otherwise, one of the natural disadvantages which Israel industry has to face.

This unfortunate circumstance only accentuates in developed industrial centres orders for raw materials and spare parts can be placed at short notice, effected by a phone call and adjusted to market conditions and the amount of orders at the factory. This is impossible in Israel, where spare parts and raw materials have to be brought from overseas. But things would be easier for the manufacturer if he had a blank licence for spare parts or if he could be sure to get his new allocation in time so that he need not clutter up his factory with raw materials.

Reforms in these fields call only for technical measures; in others—and they are more important—a change in approach and in policy is needed. There is the taxation system. It has been dealt with so often that we need not go into details here. But it must be emphasized again and again that managers all over Israel — in Histadrut enterprises no less than in private ones — find themselves unable to find the people for the higher posts.

It is not only because there is a natural shortage of candidates, skill being at a premium at a time of industrial expansion and unskilled immigration, but because it does not pay people to take on higher posts with higher pay when in the middle brackets taxes syphon off increases at an appalling rate. The taxation system endangers not only the present supply of skilled people of all sorts but their training for the future. It makes it impossible to attract skill from abroad.

Hiring and Firing

Hiring and firing is another ubiquitous problem in Israel. There are two parts to it. In the first place, managers often find it difficult to get the labour exchanges to send them suitable people for certain jobs. In some cases they are not even allowed to put candidates through medical and psychotechnic tests, although this is in the interest of both sides. A manager will be unable to train a worker for a job if he has not the natural aptitude for it and the worker will not feel well in his work if he cannot be adequately trained.

The testing of workers and their careful placing in a plant are the more important as the principle of "Last in, first out" is still uncompromisingly and pugnaciously upheld by the labour exchanges and the trade unions. It is a principle which flies in the face of all tenets of efficiency. Dismissals must be made according to the worker's performance and his position in the plant.

In a big and well-conducted factory, it is often possible to avoid dismissals by shifting people around to other posts. But the present system must hold up development and in the long run defeat its very purpose, that is, steady employment and more employment. "Last in, first out" contradicts the needs of a developing economy, which should be highly elastic and allow workers to be shifted easily in line with economic changes.

The refusal to give up this principle in face of all these facts stems partly from the fear that the older workers might then be dismissed from their jobs. It is an undeniable fact that in Israel older workers are often unable to fulfil their norm. This stands in remarkable contrast to a country like Great Britain, where workers above 50 or even 60 not only go on working but are highly esteemed for the skill which they have acquired during their long years of service.

In Israel, however, this group often has to be looked upon as more of a liability than of an asset. It is not quite clear why this is so. Some put the blame on the climate, which taxes the strength of people heavily, especially if they have not been used to it from childhood and do not know how to adjust themselves to it. It could be part of the national efficiency drive to make sure that the next generation is healthier and can look forward to longer working years.

Premium a Part of Wage

When discussing factors working for and against efficiency, the curious issue of "automatic" premiums must be mentioned. They are the result of an early efficiency drive which aimed at inducing workers to produce more — in itself a correct approach. But norms and premiums must work both ways; if a fair wage is to be paid — and in our circumstances even guaranteed — to the worker, he in turn must fulfil his side of the bargain and do his job well.

The concept of norms and premiums implies the principle that premiums are paid only for work above the norm. If, as in automatic premiums, they turn into an integral part of the wage, they lose this character, cease to function as incentives, and become instead an obstacle in the way of the efficiency drive. This is freely acknowledged in Histadrut circles today, and some of the trade unions admit it too. But in the plants where automatic premiums were established, and notably at Vulcan and Nesher, no agreement could be reached between management and labour. The workers were afraid that once the automatic premiums were abolished their wages, or the wages of some of them, would decrease.

Engineer v. Politics

The issue is now being fought out at the highest levels of the Histadrut and the latest proposal has been to "freeze" automatic premiums. The problem must be solved not only because the payment of automatic premiums as is now customary means a financial burden for the plant and endangers its profitability but because it impedes the honest job evaluation which lies at the basis of every efficiency drive.

In the long run those who strive for efficiency will have to make sure that the managers learn how to manage, the workers to work, and that the principle of profitability assumes its rightful place in the economy. But in Israel's present system, this is not an economic problem. It is a political one. Taxes, the role of the labour exchanges, hiring and firing are decided today not according to economic tenets but according to political principles and pressures.

At this point the production engineer and the efficiency expert is at the end of his tether. He will succeed only if his point of view is accepted by the politicians. But there are some indications — albeit weak ones — that the new generation among managers and Histadrut leaders has been having its eyes opened to the efficiency engineer's point of view.

This is the seventh of eight articles. The first six apeared on November 12, 16, 21 and 30 and December 7 and 16.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Statements and Denials

HATZOFE (World Mizrahi) calls the publication and subsequent denial of statements on Gaza attributed to Messrs. Eban and Ben-Gurion respectively "unfortunate misunderstandings" and cautions everyone concerned not to do anything that would help the Powers fish in muddy waters by presenting them with an opportunity to put words into our statesmen's mouths. It adds that only Israel rule can ensure the absence of *fedayeen* in Gaza.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) also feels that beyond keeping out the Egyptians, it is essential to hold Gaza and Sharm e-Sheikh at least until a peace settlement, and it anxiously hopes that the Prime Minister will break his silence on the subject. Kol Ha'am (Communist) wants the opposite—let Israel stop playing with fire and "challenging the will of 63 nations".

Herut derides the "clearness" of Mr. Ben-Gurion, whom the world's leading journalists seem to "misunderstand" every time, as well as the inconsistency of his statements. It runs at the top of its front page a streamer stating that "A Prime Minister Who Can Contemplate the Possibility of A Foreign Commissioner in a Hebrew Town Must Go" and claims in its editorial that the whole high commissioner idea, as well as the term used, testifies to Ben-Gurion's "Agency days" mentality.

Ha'aretz (non-party) on the other hand, not only takes the denials at their face value but stresses that beyond not allowing the Egyptians back we have not committed ourselves to anything. As for the problems of Gaza, they are complex and some degree of cooperation with the U.N. will be required there, and there is a world of difference between direct U.N. rule and a high commissioner with some more restricted status. Besides, the U.N. is not likely to want to keep up an emergency force for years.

Haboker (General Zionist) dwells on France's offer of assistance in building the Eilat-Haifa oil link, hopes that it is only the first stage of a close cooperation, and reminds its readers of France's splendid cultural heritage and scientific achievements.

From the other side of the party fence, Davar (Histadrut) takes up the same subject, linking it with the French Socialist Party delegation's present visit to Israel and the coming yesterday of M. Pierre Montel, Chairman of the National Assembly's Defence Committee. It stresses France's civilizing mission and repeated teaming up, unlike other colonial powers, with the liberal elements in her former territories, and dwells on her knowledge of and links with the Arab world, temporarily blinded by Nasser's chauvinism.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) feels that any "forced settlement" in the Middle East could only be at the expense of the very country which has stood all these years for peace talks while the Arabs refused to hold them. For Dulles had declared that the basis would be his speech of August 26, 1955. What needs to be done instead is to seat Israel and the Arabs around one conference table and to take the region out of the cold war by discontinuing its competitive arming by East and West.

Henry Wilson Back at the Dan

HENRY Wilson, the vaudeville pantomimist from Argentina, who inaugurated the Dan Hotel night club two years ago, came back to its floor last week and will stay for a month.

With the tourist season now at its lowest ebb, thanks mainly to the State Department, the entertainer is amusing almost exclusively local audiences. On week-end nights and Saturday's five o'clock tea, the club is crowded, but on week-days tables are always available.

As most Tel Avivians come to the Dan to dance or have a warming drink these winter nights, Henry Wilson's fast-moving, glamorous one-man show is an interlude to shake the guests from their pre-midnight drowsiness. From the moment M.C. Kalman Wieder introduces the performer from the Pampas plains, he sets a furious pace, pantomiming Harry James blowing "Trumpet Voluntary," opera singers crescendoing in Figaro or Rigoletto, to a "Latin Bombshell" cooing the "Papui Sexy Cola Mambo."

The success of the act lies in its speed, variety and clever timing. This interlude apparently refreshes, for immediately afterwards, the dancers take the floor and the bar habitués swivel back to their liquor with a new zeal. The orchestra of Moshe Cohen-owitz plays until 2 a.m.

PAUL KOHN

Nature Notes

MICE AND SHAKES

PERHAPS P.A. may be allowed to put in a word as regards the furious controversy raging between "Three Blind Mice" and an even more intemperate correspondent quoted in "Keeping Posted," who also remains anonymous.

There can be no question but that the Blind Mices' plaint was quite unjustified, as the second sensible letter in reply clearly stated, and as anybody can see for himself if he cares to watch. But it is equally unjustified to say, as the third correspondent does, "even if the mice experienced terror, what would it matter?" It would matter very much indeed, as every child psychologist and indeed everybody who has had to deal with adolescent criminality knows.

A noted welfare worker in Tel Aviv, who avowedly takes no interest in animals whatsoever, was yet much interested in cases of children being cruel to animals, because "such activities make criminals of children."

The New York District Attorney, D.A. Keating, has written a most fascinating book about his experiences ("The Man Who Rocked the Boat") in which he relates that in the case histories of youthful murderers he found that often these murderers were animal torturers as children. If the mice really had been terrified, it would indeed be a great mistake to let the public watch the feeding. It would have to take place all the same, but it need not be visible to all and sundry.

The point, however, where P.A. feels it is most necessary to take issue with the unnamed third correspondent is in his final exhortation "first to reform our tragic society." Shakespeare knew that "the quality of mercy is not strained," meaning that no person with what is commonly called a heart has only a limited quantity of pity emanating from that commodity.

The Little Wrongs

The retort "to reform society" is one you often get when pleading for protection of animals. Thus a policeman said to a woman bringing a flagrant case of animal torture to his notice. "Have you no other troubles?" — Incidentally, the policeman was neglecting his duty, for we have a law, contrary to popular belief, against the maltreatment of animals, making it an indictable offence. Thus the officer was in duty bound to arrest the offender, just as he would have been if told about a burglary where the criminal could still be found *in flagranti*.

But the idea that little evils do not matter and should be overlooked because there are many worse in the world is an absurd and indefensible one, as I could easily prove with a little more space at my disposal. As it is, I can only say that each of us in his narrow sphere who can prevent suffering or alleviate it should do so — whether it be fugitives or prisoners or children, elephants or dogs or mice who suffer.

P.A.

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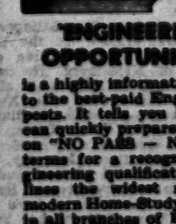
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EGYPT'S JEWISH COMMUNITY

PLAYED DECISIVE ROLE IN COUNTRY'S MODERNIZATION

By DINA MONET

IN Egypt, people used to say "Suez shares are like the pyramids, solid and eternal." Many owners of these shares were the prominent members of the once proud and wealthy Jewish community of Egypt, one of the oldest in the world.

When the Jews were taken captive to Babylon some were already established in Egypt; others, who sought refuge there then, were allowed to settle in the Delta towns. In Upper Egypt, Jewish mercenaries founded a colony on the island of Elephantine. A papyrus scroll in the Cairo Museum of Egyptian Antiquities records — in Aramaic — the sale by a Jew of a plot of land to another Jew, "To last for eternity."

But eternity, then as now, has its ways of frustrating mortals. The value of Suez shares is not what it was, and the Egyptian Jews who owned them have lost them, together with all other shares, stores, businesses, bank accounts — and their homes. Nasser's first concern was to grab the wealth of the Jewish community (estimated by him at £400m.) and the big firms were the first to be hit, just as rich Jews were among the first to be expelled or interned.

Jews, then, lived in Egypt continuously for millennia, under all the foreign rules that have dominated Egypt since antiquity — Persian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Turkish, English, and... what next? There were some brilliant periods. The Hellenised Jews of Alexandria translated the Bible into Greek, and Philo's works, attempting to reconcile the teachings of Plato with the Bible, played a decisive part in forming early Christian theology.

Eugenie's Visit

Another brilliant period was that of the modern Jewish community, which opens almost simultaneously with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Cattawi Pasha, the recognized leader of the Jewish community, who was "Grand Chamberlain" (Master of Ceremonies) at the Khedive's court, could trace his ancestry in Egypt back to the eighth century, and gave a splendid ball in honour of Napoleon III and Eugenie when they visited Egypt for the formal inauguration of the Canal.

In Egypt, because of the institution of Harem which forbade women to mix with men or be seen by them, the Grand Chamberlain and his wife were always non-Moslems so that, in place of the invisible queen, they could receive foreign dignitaries in the style to which they were accustomed. For many generations, this post was held by a Cattawi, while a Cattawi lady was always first lady in waiting on the queen. The Cattawi mansion had a grand rose marble staircase, down which beautiful Eugenie floated during that famous ball which formally opened the brilliant period of the Jewish community. Today Aslan Cattawi, the scion of this most renowned Egyptian Jewish family, is interned in a camp despite his confirmed anti-Zionism.

Lane, whose classic account, "Manners and Customs of Modern Egyptians," was first published in 1836, estimated the Jewish population of Egypt at about 5,000. Before the Israel War of Independence, it was thought to be somewhere between 80,000 and 100,000. No official census was ever taken, but according to a count made in 1934 by the Jewish community itself, in Cairo alone there were over 8,500 Jewish children attending schools.

These two sets of figures illustrate the tremendous expansion of the Egyptian Jewish community in its golden age, a development intimately connected with the impact of Western civilization on Egypt.

Brother and Sis from Egypt, tasting their first Israel refreshments upon arrival at Lydda this week. Photo by Bunkind

Because of its geographic position, Egypt was the first Moslem country to become Westernised (at least on the surface) and, in this period of economic expansion, business and cultural opportunities were fantastic. The religious minorities (Christian Syrians, Armenians, Greeks, as well as Jews) were quick to take advantage of them. Egypt is now violently reacting in the opposite direction, but in the intervening years, the Jewish community resolutely adopted the Western way of life, and played a leading role in modernizing Egypt and in creating its commerce and industry.

Rule of Law

Western influence and British rule brought, besides expanding markets, many advantages to minorities. One was what Egyptian Jewry called "The Rule of Law." Under the British it was marked by orderly government, no arbitrary exactions, low taxes. The legal system of capitulations and mixed tribunals provided that no foreign residents could be judged by a Moslem court. Religious minorities, which previously had always been worsted in any case involving a Moslem and an "Infidel," made the best of the security and privileges thus afforded them.

This, together with good business prospects, drew numerous Jewish immigrants into Egypt from Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Greece, and North Africa. Some hastened to acquire the citizenship of those foreign countries which protected their new rights and privileges, at a time when such passports could be bought for reasonable fees. That is how so many Jews became French, Italian, or British subjects, before World War One.

But the "Tribunaux mixtes," where the French Code Napoleon was applied, were often unfair to Moslems in cases involving them with Europeans. Furthermore, Egypt, like any other country in similar circumstances, deeply resented having tens of thousands of people live within its boundaries but outside its jurisdiction and system of law. The "Tribunaux mixtes" were the ugly symbol of "White Supremacy," and were abolished about 20 years ago.

The remarkably prosperous years that started for the Jewish community about 1870 and lasted until the close of World War II were those during which the present tragedy, which has brought about the destruction of this flourishing community, was woven — slowly but surely. The Egyptians came to hate everything "Western" while emulating some of the less attractive aspects of the Western World, and on January 19, 1952, they burned down much of "European Cairo," a warning that was not sufficiently heeded.

The interests of the Jewish bourgeoisie tended to be those of the dominant European powers, and its ideas were those of 19th century liberalism, which guaranteed human rights while ensuring them a privileged economic position and high earnings in a country where the general standard of living was desperately low.

Citizens But Foreigners

Many French-educated middle-class Jews could neither read nor write Arabic, and while they knew of every French book, play, and government crisis, they were sadly unaware of Egypt's real problems or of the dismal poverty of its people. The country's nascent nationalism seemed a threat to their security, and a corrupt regime of feudal Pashas and unrestrained capitalism without any social legislation left no other way but Communism to those young Jews who wished to identify themselves with the Arab population and hoped to see its life improve. It was an anomalous position, an impasse which isolated the Jewish community, whose members enthusiastically "assimilated" European culture — while living, most comfortably, in Egypt.

Such a course was tempting, perhaps unavoidable, but fraught with dangers. It held the seed of the present catastrophe.

This is the first of a series of articles.

INDIA'S FABULOUS PRINCES DIE OUT

By R. PARTRIDGE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BOMBAY. — TWO more survivals of British India have gone — the old map of India and the rule of the princes. Fourteen new states have come into being after a turbulent year in which language disputes have occasionally flared into violent rioting. But now the old arbitrary boundaries — marked by the British for administrative convenience — have been adjusted on a language basis.

Some of the changes are sweeping. The princely state of Hyderabad has disappeared completely by merging with its neighbours.

But the change that will catch popular attention is the ending of princely rule. When India gained independence nearly a decade back the princes were persuaded — sometimes forcefully — to give up the life and death powers they had enjoyed under the British for more than a century. They became Rajpramukhs or princely civil servants with generous state salaries and use of the priceless state jewels. They were constitutionally powerless — compared with their former autocratic days — though they kept the outer trappings and local respect.

Now, as India approaches her second free elections, the office of Rajpramukh has ended. The princes are keeping their titles and private fortunes in cash, jewels, lands and palaces but they have ceased to rule.

How are the pampered, once all-powerful princes adjusting themselves to India today where all men are equal in the eyes of Mr. Nehru? Some, like the Nizam of Hyderabad who has just announced his retirement, still cling to their old autocratic ways. Possibly the world's richest man and certainly the most parsimonious, the 72-year-old Nizam recently cut off his son Azam Jah with a mere £3,500 a month.

Polo-playing, 49-year-old Prince Azam Jah and his 50-strong harem — he is like a caricature of a playboy prince — had run up debts between £2m. and £3m. (the Nizam does not know the amount to a million or so.) Now he will have to economize because the Nizam has made his grandson, 23-year-old Prince Mukarram Jah, heir to his billions.

The Nizam does not know the extent of his personal fortune. Last year rats nibbled through £2m. of currency notes — the Nizam who doesn't hold with new-fangled ideas like banking, had kept them stored in musty trunks in the palace vaults.

His penny-pinching ways are legendary in India. Recently he dismissed an expert hired to value his jewels — strings of fabulous diamonds, rubies and emeralds — when he heard the job would take at least a year. "The man's salary would have cost the earth," he grumbled.

He lives like a coolie, drives a 1934 Ford and won't let his sons use the fleet of Cadillacs laid up in the royal garage. "Petrol is too expensive," he tells them. But perhaps the Nizam's economies are understandable when one remembers that he has to support three wives, 42 concubines, 32 children, 40 grandchildren and 2,400 servants . . .

India's other princes are adjusting themselves with varying degrees of success, though many still prefer to wander abroad. One maharajah has joined the Congress Party, many have taken to farming their large estates and one — the Maharajah of Patiala — goes to New York this month in the Indian U.N. Delegation. A huge blue-black-bearded Sikh, this 24-year-old inherited many responsibilities from his father — including 158 royal widows. The late Maharajah of Patiala, sometimes known as His Exhausted Highness, had eight senior wives (who ate off gold dinnerware) and 150 concubines (who had to make do with silver dinnerware.)

The present Maharajah — who currently has only one official wife — has taken up farming instead of tiger shooting. Earlier this year, for economy's sake, he sold off a crumbling palace to the Indian Government and served eviction notices on his half brothers and sisters — some 52 of them — because they declined to become farmers.

When the "Royal Drones," as he called them, refused to quit the old palace, the Maharajah dumped manure in the drinking wells. This strong hint was followed by stronger action. The princelings — together with a few stray concubines — were carried bodily out of their former home by the Maharajah's personal servants. The angry half-brothers then pitched tents along the roadside — until the rains came, when they made for the comfort of New Delhi and legal advice. "This is a test for democracy," grumbled one of them. "If the Maharajah can treat royalty like this, what hope is there for the masses?"

The old imperious thinking of India's princes dies hard. But a sign of the times is a brand new Massey Harris tractor in the courtyard of the Maharajah of Alwar's palace. Some years back it would probably have been a gold-plated Daimler or Rolls Royce.

Talking Goldfish Retires

By ARTHUR SCHOLES

SYDNEY (NANA). — WILBER, the "talking" goldfish, is about to be retired.

According to its owner, Mrs. Lilian Kirby of Stockton, New South Wales, Wilber is now 16 years old and has earned his rest.

He became famous here some time ago because of his remarkable habits.

Whenever Mrs. Kirby talks to him, he rushes madly round and round the tank, leaps clean out of the water, and very distinctly says "glop."

Other members of the household, including two grown-up sons, can talk themselves hoarse, but Wilber ignores them. He will perform only for Mrs. Kirby.

Mrs. Kirby, a good-natured and energetic housewife, believes this odd state of affairs is due to the pitch of her voice.

A biologist suggested that Wilber reacted to wavelength, and recognized it as belonging to the hand that fed him biscuits, rolled oats or fish food.

Wilber has recently been indisposed, and by his appearance appeared to be suffering from a bad case of hiccoughs. Ill health has forced his retirement.

But since he is definitely, as Mrs. Kirby explained, a "one-woman fish," he will be well-fed and well cared for in his old age.

HEARD ABROAD

Being poor is a state of mind; being broke is a temporary situation.
—Mike Todd

I think writing would be such a bore if you knew what you were going to write.
—M. Georges Simenon

Either they got a hint from somewhere or the race of prophets is not extinct in Israel.
—Lord Attlee

Letter from Paris — *By Maurice Carr*

Nasser Sinking in Economic Bog

WHAT the Nasser authorities are doing to the French and British residents in Egypt can only be described as gangsterism. The mass expulsions and expropriations are being carried through with the same brutal yet sly technique as was employed by Hitler when he first came to power."

This statement was made by the Quai d'Orsay spokesman the other day. He might have added that the Jews among the French and British victims of Egyptian persecution are being treated even more harshly than the non-Jews.

According to the incontrovertible evidence which will shortly be published in a World Jewish Congress "White Book," the Nasser regime has already seized virtually all Jewish business and private property of any value, and has caused all Jewish employees to be dismissed from their posts, without notice, without separation pay, in violation of the local labour laws as well as of the most elementary human rights. Jews are being forced to quit the country, and their plight is such that they are now only too anxious to leave.

Economic Bog

But there is another side to the picture of the Egyptian scene, as painted by the exiles, which is at once less familiar and more "news-worthy" than the atrocities. It is that Nasser is sinking in an economic bog and the more violently he struggles hitting out at the foreigners and the Jews in his midst, the faster he will go down. American aid alone can—and, it is generally believed, will — save him. That at any rate is the consensus among the refugee businessmen, lawyers, newspapermen, with whom your correspondent has had long talks and who gave the following appraisal of the situation.

The Cairo military junta in its early days, under Nagib and even under Nasser, seemed sincerely to aspire to social betterment. This domestic liberalism was accompanied by a show of friendliness to the Jews and by a timid, unavowed hankering after peace with Israel, which would have been of tremendous benefit to Egypt on the difficult road to social emancipation.

But everything went wrong for the new rulers of Egypt because of their inexperience, clumsiness, impetuousness. The ambitious land reforms failed miserably. The breaking-up of the large estates did precious little good, even to the new smallholders, for nothing was done to ensure cooperative irrigation. Next, the departure of the British forces from the Suez zone, though a splendid flag-waving occasion for the Egyptians, was a severe blow for the local tradesmen.

Nasser the dictator, in constant need of personal success for personal survival, found himself drawn into a vicious circle. After every setback in the social and economic sphere, he sought compensation in nationalistic and pan-Arabic glory, thereby getting his housekeeping into an even worse muddle. To purchase Soviet arms he mortgaged the cotton crops, which brought on a new slump. When the Aswan Dam dream faded with the abrupt American withdrawal of proferred dollar assistance he grabbed the Suez Canal. His wretched subjects deluded themselves that henceforth they would have white bread to eat, because the Canal was theirs. It was to cover up all his own shortcomings, to satisfy all his people's false hopes, that Nasser finally resolved to try and destroy Israel.

General Xenophobia

However, the way things are going now, not only the Jews, the French and the British, but practically all foreigners will soon be clearing out of Egypt, where no one knows what the morrow will bring. Should Egypt indeed be left to itself, its economic and social clock will be put back a couple of centuries. But will Egypt be left to itself? The flight of capital and know-how, is going to leave a vacuum that none but the Americans, seconded possibly by the Germans, can fill.

With the almighty dollar, Egypt may then be transformed into a strategic base from which Washington can conveniently watch over all American oil and other interests throughout the Near and Middle East. If this happens, the chances are that Nasser—or his successor—will no longer be in a position to indulge in the oriental bazaar game of playing East off against West and making a fool of everybody. But that probably will not be the end of Egyptian nationalism, which, likely as not, will start hating the foreigner in its midst and loving the foreigner who is absent. In the long run, with Communist propaganda prompting, such animosity for the American "intruders" and such yearning for the far-off Russians could develop among the Egyptian masses as to change an initial Washington triumph into an ultimate Muscovite victory. Such are the possibilities of the Egyptian crisis, as seen by intelligent refugees.

During the last N.A.T.O. Council meeting here, Mr. Dulles delivered a sermon deprecating the sinfulness of the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt. It is odd to think that these preachings may in practice simply hasten the replacement of Anglo-French colonialists by American paternalists in the Nile valley. However, it would not be the first time in history that the devout missionary has blazed a trail for the secular power.

On second thoughts, one wonders if it might not be wiser and no less moral on the part of the State Department if it brought its vast influence to bear with Cairo here and now to bring to a halt the oppression and the eviction of the French, the British and the Jews in Egypt. Surely it will in the end prove a bad thing for the cause of world peace if anti-Jewish crimes are once again connived at; if, moreover, France and Britain are kicked altogether out of Egypt and still further reduced in strength and in status, so that no real buffer remains between the two Giant Powers of East and West, then the latter, after having carved the earth up between them, are bound, as they impinge upon one another, to clash sooner or later with fatal results.

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

By EPHRAIM KISHON

I KNOW this is nothing to brag about, but I can't help it: while in the early morning hours the productive part of the population manfully hurries to its constructive tasks, I can muster no more energy than to turn on my other side and go on snoring. Readers can therefore imagine what went on in my inner world when one night at 7 a.m. I was awakened by a wild, rapacious knocking. I groped my way towards the door, but by then Manfred Toscanini had broken it down and tumbled, pyjama-clad, into the hall.

"Shalom," thus Manfred. "Have you heard?"

"No" — I replied with glued down eyelids. "I want to sleep."

With that, I turned on my axis and stumbled back to bed. But my neighbour grabbed my nightshirt and the danger of an immodest split in it arrested my further progress.

"Mast!" — groaned Manfred. "They have blown up the Histadrut palace on Arlosoroff Street! What a catastrophe."

"Terrible," I said, "that not even such an explosion should have awakened me."

"I did not hear it either" — Manfred confessed. "It is Kunststetter says it almost deafened him. He came running to my place at 5 a.m. then hurried on to Blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 3, while I took it upon myself to inform Blocks 4, 5 and 6, so as to prevent any panic. Kunststetter says thick clouds of smoke are still billowing over the ruins. Here and there, carbonised beams are pointing heavenwards among the debris..."

I was shocked by the dismal spectacle described by Kunststetter, but at the same time noted that my neighbour was as smugly pleased as if he had received a visitor's permit to Gaza. That made me furious. I am not particularly fond of the Histadrut as such, because its bigwigs always go on rambling for hours and in the end one cannot remember a single word of what they have said — but still, that is no reason for gloating over the destruction of the Arlosoroff Street Kremlin.

"Now look here, Toscanini" — I said sharply. "What are you so happy about? What good will come out of this?"

"I have been in all the flats of Blocks 4 and 5, but it did not occur to anybody to ask such a question" — my neighbour frowned. "I am not happy, only I can see farther than the tip of my nose. As an old Histadrut member, I am telling you that it won't hurt us if from time to time we are reminded that there are other forces, too, in this country. Naturally it's a pity about the building. What a catastrophe."

By then I was wide awake. I opened the shutters and blinked into the outside world. Morning was gaily frolicking among the houses of the neighbourhood. A cool breeze was blowing from the sea. Mrs. Kalaniot's washing was already drying on my aerial. Two pups were chasing each other in a vicious circle. In the distance, the Histadrut palace loomed intact. The newspaper boy was just passing our house on his bike — late as usual.

"Sorry to interrupt you" — I turned on Manfred, "but the blowing up of the Histadrut palace cannot have passed the blueprint stage yet. There it still is."

Manfred Toscanini stopped short, drew small ovals with his foot and did not look me in the eyes.

"The Histadrut palace is undamaged" — I repeated. "Do you hear?"

"I heard you the first time. I'm not deaf."

"Then have a look, will you?"

"I won't. There's no need."

"Why?"

"Because it was blown up last night. What a catastrophe."

"But here you can see with your own eyes..."

"Stop it!" — Manfred flared up. "You and your Hungarian obstinacy. A fat lot of good it is doing your compatriots! Don't you understand that I got my information straight from the horse's mouth?"

For a moment, a slight dizziness shook me. My neighbour looked at me furiously, but his fury soon gave way to pity.

"Take it easy" — he patted my shoulder. "The palace was razed to the ground. God knows whose interest it was. Here and there, carbonised beams..."

A red cloud enveloped my brain.

"Damn it, man!" I roared. "How can you stand there and argue with me when all you have to do is come here to the window and convince yourself..."

"I don't want to be convinced. Kunststetter's word is good enough for me."

"But even if Kunststetter said a hundred times..."

"Just a moment!" Manfred squeaked. "Are you insinuating that Kunststetter is a liar? All right! I'll tell him! He'll find ways of making you eat your words, you can be sure!"

"Who?!" I lost patience. "Who is Kunststetter?"

"There you see! He doesn't even know Kunststetter, but shouts at the top of his voice that Kunststetter is a liar! Aren't you going rather too far?"

I burst into tears. Manfred stroked my hair pityingly.

"I can bring you eye-witnesses," he said, "who heard wih their own ears how Kunststetter related that a few carbonized beams were all that was left of the palace. What a catastrophe."

"But from this window..."

"It was also announced over the radio, if you must know!"

"Over what radio?"

"Kunststetter's. An almost brand-new, 9-tube Philips."

For an instant I was overcome. The human eye may err, but Kunststetter remained Kunststetter... What?! I threw myself on Manfred Toscanini, grabbed him by the hips and by a superhuman effort dragged him to the window.

"Look!"

"No need to," my neighbour struggled in my arms with closed eyes. "If I wanted to, I could look out of my own window. But Kunststetter said particularly . . ."

I struck his head with my fists, then tried to pry open his eyelids with my fingers.

"You stupid ass!" I roared. "Look out there! Is the building standing or isn't it? What do you see? Answer!"

"Don't bully me!"

"What do you see?"

"I'm short-sighted."

I kicked his midriff. "Did they blow it up or didn't they? Is it standing or isn't it?"

"Now it is standing."

"What do mean by 'now'?"

"It was blown up during the night and rebuilt by morning. Those Soleil Boneh boys will go to any length when their own palace is at stake . . ."

With that, Manfred tore himself from my embrace, cursed me, and rushed into the crisp morning air to continue his mission. I tottered back to bed and dreamed that while they were testing a new weapon a slight error occurred and the whole world blew up. Only the Histadrut palace was left standing. By the way, I really don't see why such a thing could not happen. I must ask Kunststetter.

By coincidence with Mr. Nov

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	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	09.30	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
TUE. Dec. 29	09.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.40	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	10.00	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Dec. 30	09.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Paris
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	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	09.30	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.30	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
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Cold War Crisis Affects Aviation Developments

Russia's Striking Power Superior

By PHILIP DEANE

WASHINGTON (OPNS). — IN the reappraisal of policies forced by the Middle Eastern and Hungarian crises, a major role is played by the unpublicised and, if Governments had their way, "secret" Western military conclusion that Russia is better able to annihilate the nations of the free world than vice versa. Moreover, Russia is approaching faster than the West the point where one could believe it was possible to annihilate an enemy and escape retaliation. This conclusion is of paramount importance now, since the Hungarian blood bath has reminded the world that Russia is not deterred by humanitarian considerations in pursuing her aims, and might therefore destroy the Western Powers if she could do so with impunity.

The very nature of this article makes it impossible to identify sources beyond saying they are an important faction of Western military planners. Their reasoning, and the facts behind it, start from the premise that in this nuclear age it makes far less difference whether one's superior industrial potential will out-produce the enemy in a long drawn-out war like the 1939-1945 conflict. It is striking power at the moment of the surprise nuclear attack that matters.

It is assumed that Russia would stage just such a surprise attack, directed at Western retaliatory power. This retaliatory power still depends on piloted bombers. The Navaho, a 3,000-kilometre per hour pilotless bomber, will not be in production for five years. The Atlas, a 25,000-kilometre per hour ballistic missile, will not be in production perhaps for ten years. Until then the West relies on the United States B-52 and the B-47 jet bombers and, in a few years, on the B-58, which is still in the experimental stage.

The B-52 has a range of 9,600 kms., a speed of 1040 kms. per hour, a ceiling of 13,000m. and can carry the hydrogen bomb. It was put into production in 1954, almost simultaneously with Russia's Bison which is a slightly better aircraft. The Russians have been out-producing the West two to one. On December 1, they were supposed to have 200 Bisons and the United States 116 B-52s.

The B-47 is smaller and slower. It is not inter-continental, but can bomb Russia from British, Western European, North African, and Asian bases. There are supposed to be approximately 1,800 B-47s.

In missiles there is strong evidence that Russia is ahead.

As far back as 1953, German scientists escaping from the Soviet Union said Russia was producing, at the rate of 2,000 a month, a much improved multistage version of the German V2 with a range of 2,800 kilometres. The West does not as yet have such missiles in full-scale production. Moreover, it is now known that Russia has exploded nuclear weapons small enough to go into the warheads of her missiles.

With these, she could obliterate America's overseas bases and try to immobilise the B-47's which are still the main retaliatory weapon. Other versions of these missiles could be carried by the big intercontinental Russian bombers and released as guided bombs beyond the range of our anti-aircraft missiles.

The West has no accurate, anti-missile missiles as yet. Nor can one be sure that Western radar systems would give enough warning for the F102 fighters (the only ones capable of tackling the Bison) to intercept the Russian bombers before these release their missiles. It must also be remembered that the Russian blows will be directed at airfields first.

After these blows, the West would still have left, presumably, the squadrons of bombers kept flying all the time to avoid their destruction in such an attack. But, as of now, these squadrons do not carry nuclear bombs with them on all flights.

The West could also retaliate with ship-borne planes and missiles, but these might not be in position—they were not during the latest crises. Besides, the Russians have more submarines than all the Western countries combined. Some of these submarines would tackle Western missile-launching ships, while others would launch missiles of their own.

With present American budgetary policies the situation is likely to get worse. Of course, the Russians would be taking appalling risks and would risk annihilation if their plans went wrong and even a few B-52s got through. Besides Russia would always have to bear in mind that, even if her attack succeeded completely, the Soviet people themselves would suffer from the fall-out which would almost certainly be in excess of today's accepted safety limits.

But, if present trends continue, despite official statements to the contrary, the annihilation of Russia would not necessarily follow "as night follows day" a Soviet attack on the West. To a faction of important Western military planners this is courting destruction.

Giant Ships Under Ice

By THOMAS R. HENRY.

NATICK, (NANA). — GIANT ships sailing upside down as far as they please through the complete darkness under the Arctic and Antarctic ice caps are proposed by Sir Hubert Wilkins, one of the foremost living polar explorers, as an answer to the problems of navigation in polar regions, which now requires super-powerful ice-breakers.

Some years ago Sir Hubert proposed a voyage in a submarine across the North Pole under the Arctic Ocean. Nothing came of the project but the explorer has thought deeply over the problems involved ever since. The idea, he explained, would be to take all the present superstructure of a submarine and place it on the bottom where all its functions could be carried out just as well. The top would be smooth, like the shell of a turtle.

There would be essentially no limit to the size of such a craft, he says. It is proposed especially for big aircraft carriers. Once under the ice, he says, sailing presumably would be the smoothest ever encountered at sea. There would be no waves, hardly any currents.

The matter of surfacing through the ice when desired would be equally easy, Sir Hubert believes. The craft would rise to the under-surface of the ice and, by means of available electronic devices, melt its way through. More specifically, for an aircraft carrier, a hole could be melted large enough for an elevator to lift the planes to the surface.

Jubilee of Broadcasting

The Unknown Inventor

By MICHAEL HARRISON

ON the night of December 21, 1906, Professor Reginald Aubrey Fessenden threw a switch and the 130-metre antenna of the National Electric Signalling Company, at Brant Rock, Massachusetts, began to radiate a programme of music, song and speech.

For those who collect such facts, I may remark that the first item on the programme — and thus the first music ever to be broadcast by radio-telephony — was an Edison-Bell recording of Handel's Largo.

At Plymouth, Mass., 25 kilometres distant, the reception was perfect — and so it is that today we celebrate the Jubilee of "The Broadcast World." (Wireless telegraphy, pioneered chiefly by Marconi, had of course started earlier, but that is another story.)

Now while there must always be argument as to who, in fact, really invented the flying-machine, the incandescent electric lamp, the telephone, and other triumphs of ingenuity, there is not — and never has been — the least doubt that the beginnings of radio-telephony were the achievement of one man: Reginald Aubrey Fessenden. And yet, in a modern world which owes more than half its distinguishing "modern" characteristics to the universality of wireless and television, his name remains almost completely unknown.

When Fessenden died, aged only 64, in 1932, he had been honoured by none save purely professional and academic bodies, and hardly a newspaper, save the "New York Times," accorded him more than a brief paragraph. In most of the world's Press his death was ignored.

Reginald Aubrey Fessenden was born at Milton, Ontario, of New England parents, and educated in Canada, at Beckett's College, Quebec. He first joined Edison, then left that great inventor to become Professor of Electrical Engineering at Purdue University, and went on from Purdue to occupy a similar chair at the University of Pittsburgh.

Basing his work on that of Sir Oliver Lodge, he conceived the idea that good results in transmitting sound by "wireless" could be obtained by the use of an antenna in conjunction with a local circuit tuned to the same frequency as that of the aerial.

After tests with a Wehnelt interrupter and other devices, Fessenden settled upon an induction coil and commutator as a make-and-break mechanism for his tuned circuit. With this circuit, which gave approximately 10,000 sparks per second, and using two 15-metre antennae, set over a kilometre apart, Fessenden managed to achieve the wireless transmission of human speech, though in an appallingly inarticulate manner, in the autumn of 1900.

Five More Years

His next problem was the achievement of undistorted speech — a much more difficult problem. It took him another five years, during which he was consulting engineer to the Submarine Signals Company, to solve that problem.

Work on high-frequency A.C. dynamos had begun as early as 1900, and by 1902 a 1-kw. machine delivering about 10 amps. at 100 volts was available. With this, Fessenden used a transformer giving about 10,000 volts, and an interrupter producing approximately 20,000 sparks per second.

By 1906, Fessenden had found the H.F. dynamo that he needed. "It was necessary that it should give a pure sine wave, as such a form is the only one adapted to give perfect resonance" — a declaration which stands at the very foundation of radio science and technology.

First Broadcast

Fifty years ago today, Fessenden invited a select but representative audience to witness his first radio-telephonic broadcast. Among those asked was the then editor of the "American Telephone Journal."

For me, the most memorable aspect of that historic broadcast is the comment that the editor of the "American Telephone Journal" made in the succeeding number of his magazine; a comment which showed that he, at least, did not doubt that he had witnessed an experiment of unparalleled importance.

"At sea," the editor wrote, "the wireless telephone may be used as a safety device in foggy weather. On land, it is doubtful if it will ever supplant the local exchanges with wires." (This remark is still largely valid). "It is admirably adapted to the transmitting of news, music, etc., as, owing to the fact that no wires are needed, simultaneous transmission to many subscribers can be effected as easily as to a few."

A fact that — later — Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler were to appreciate.

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THEATRE NOTES

Pleasant Entertainment

The Chamber Theatre presents You Never Can Tell by G. B. Shaw. Hebrew: M. Ariel; Direction: Gershon Plothin; Designs: A. Adar.

THERE are fashions in drama, just as there are fashions in music, architecture, poetry or any of the arts. There are, for instance, whole decades when Shakespeare is unfashionable in the theatre. George Bernard Shaw, in his days as dramatic critic for the London Saturday Review, did his best to expose the weaknesses of many Shakespearean plays, although he did also try to revolutionise the way Shakespearean plays were presented by actors who did not know how to give full value to the marvellous language of the Bard. And now Shaw, so recently dead, is undergoing a new wave of popularity, although there are many critics who claimed that there was nothing essentially worth preserving in most of Shaw's plays.

For those who admire Shaw, it becomes ever more apparent that even his most trivial plays can be ever fresh and entertaining. It does not matter that he often uses characters merely as pegs upon which to hang his ideas. It does not even matter that many of the ideas which were revolutionary in his day are now accepted norms, or even old-fashioned. What matters is his faultless sense of drama, his wit and his vitality.

Bright As Ever

"You Never Can Tell," as presented by the Cameri Theatre, is a case in point. There is nothing essentially startling or even exceptional in the story of a woman who left her tyrannical husband to make her own way for herself and her three children. In a Victorian society this was revolutionary, but today it is neither shocking nor unusual. What is unusual is the fact that this trivial play is probably as bright and entertaining today as when it was first produced.

"You Never Can Tell" is booked as "a pleasant play" and a very pleasant play it is indeed under its skilled direction. Everything about the presentation of the play is in just the right key. The sets and costuming are delightfully light and witty. The casting is just about as right as it could be.

Yossef Yadin seems to have a wonderful time as the bad-tempered, irascible Mr. Crampton. Nathan Cogan is especially good as the philandering, penniless dentist, who in the typical Shavian manner becomes the pursued rather than the pursuer. One of the best performances of the play is given by Chanan Simtai in the role of the old waiter who has very definite ideas of position and caste.

Batya Lancet played the independent Mrs. Clandon (ex-Crampton) in the typical turn-of-the-century suffragette manner. Shoshanna Shani and Ili Gorlitski were delightful as her irrepressible twins, while Yehudith Koren was extremely attractive as the enchanting Gloria, Mrs. Clandon's elder daughter. Bohun, the friend of both warring factions, was well played by Moshe Churgel. Others participating were Esther Ginsberg and Arieh Yahal.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Brisel, Baram, Elah Exhibiting

THE Tel Aviv Museum is now showing two interesting exhibitions by a couple of Israel painters — Bella Brisel and Sioma Baram — who have been living in Paris for several years.

Bella Brisel was born in Jerusalem and studied in Tel Aviv and Paris, later making study tours of Italy and Spain. Her drawings have been seen in Tel Aviv before but this is the first time she shows oil paintings. She has had a number of solo shows in France and is represented in several well-known private collections in that country.

The 36 oils on view are nearly all imaginary heads or figure studies and seem to be the expression of a mood of mystical contemplation. Her work is imbued with a strange atmosphere, intense and brooding. It has been said that this mystical quality is the result of her childhood background when, in the Old City of Jerusalem, she heard the chimes of the churches mingling with the sound of Hebrew chants, but I think she has also been much influenced by the Sienese primitives who emerged from the Byzantine tradition, and possibly also by mediaeval sculpture. Her colour is used in a decorative manner and her figures are schematic. Miss Brisel is a clever technician: her varied surfaces of paint are interestingly contrived.

There are a number of really interesting works in the exhibition and special note should be given to "Blue Garment" — a smallish canvas depicting the head of a woman in profile with the shoulders draped with a particularly beautiful purple-blue, "Looking at a Bird" which represents a woman looking at a dove, two closely interwoven heads, "Understanding," and the paintings featuring white, red and green horses as the main motifs in the design.

Sioma Baram too is now showing his work at the Museum for the first time. He has by now established himself in the Paris art world, has had several one-man shows, taken part in many important collective exhibitions and is represented in several leading private art collections. He is also art critic for three European journals.

Baram is an abstract painter with a predilection for using bird and animal forms. His colour is refined and he cleverly uses very pale tones in subtle contrast. But it is his *handling* of paint which is especially notable. The texture and surface quality of his paintings are really beautiful. Looking at his decorative and lucidly planned work one is not surprised to learn that he was commissioned by the French Government to design tapestry.

S.W.

In Haifa

ELAH has another exhibition of oils, watercolours and charcoal drawings, this time at the Haifa Gallery, Herzl St. The effects of excessively fertile output are self-evident, for example in the insufficient preliminary sizing up of Still Lifes for the purposes of composition.

A stay in a North African moshav has furnished subjects, the more competent of which inspire the charcoal drawings; but again, a little forethought might have penetrated the crust of exoticism to the common humanity beyond. If this artist wants to retain her standards, she will certainly have to disappear for some time into the precincts of her studio and save her values at the expense of facility.

H.

Ship Murals at Artists House

THE mural decoration designed and executed by Bezalel Schatz for Zim's new "Theodor Herzl" is now an exhibit at the Jerusalem Artists House. This is the first time that any of the art work commissioned with Israeli artists for our new ships is shown to the non-seafaring public. This should be done more often by the architects in charge of the overall interior decoration of our new ships, which, after all, are intended to be representative of Israel's arts and crafts. This general secrecy whenever Israel art has to go abroad, so noticeable, for instance, in the preparations of international exhibitions, is difficult to understand and most decidedly unjustified.

Bezalel Schatz' decorations are to ornament the walls of the cinema hall aboard the "Theodor Herzl." It would be tempting to imagine what our late great colleague would have written in his "feuil'eton" column about the *décor* of "his" ship. However, with all the respect due to him, we would have had to disagree because we like it very much.

The basic materials employed by Bezalel Schatz are most apposite for naval decoration: anodyned aluminium, patinated and gilded brass and plastics, all against a background of polished wood, that is enlivened by tiny spots of colour and glowing enamel plaques. The theme of the mural, "Film and Theatre" in a wide sense, is put across in simplified but easily decipherable ideogrammes: theatrical masks, dancers, lovers, acrobatic performers, and the symbols of projection and conversion of colour into black and white. The design is intriguing, but gay and balanced. The square of *cloisonné* enamel, contributed by Yehudith Shor, is really lovely.

The greatest virtue of this mural is the fact that it is organically designed for a ship, that it clearly belongs aboard a ship and not in a cinema, a palace or Turkish Bath on *terra firma*.

More Daumier

ONE hundred Daumier prints, a legacy of the famous American collector W.G. Russel Allen of Boston, are exhibited at the Bezalel Museum. All are perfect specimens and a most valuable contribution to the museum's important collection of Daumier lithographs.

Our strongest impression this time was the uncanny timelessness of Daumier's work. With slightly changed captions most of these bitter cartoons of the day from the Globe on bayonets to the complaining housewife in the butcher shop, could be reprinted as equally topical cartoons in any of this week's newspapers.

TA.P.M.

Abroad

THE New York exhibition of 18 landscape paintings by the Haifa artist, Zvi Meirowitz, which has just closed, was described as a success by a Haifa Labour Council spokesman. One painting has been acquired for the New York Museum of Modern Art.

Mr. Meirowitz, who also exhibited at the Biennale in Venice, is a teacher at the Council's art school in Haifa.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

AN UNUSUAL LEAD

THE above hand, played in the National Championship in the United States, sheds an interesting light on a point of play in defence, which is more or less standard technique for every declarer.

South bought the hand at most tables for three hearts, after a defensive overcall of one spade by East and a two spades support by West. Nine tricks seem to be there awaiting collection.

But one particular East was not content with the average score. On gaining the second spade — his partner had continued with the three-spot to the second trick — he took stock of the situation. South was clearly marked with a couple of honours in the minor suits to account for his overcall. There was hardly anything to be done if that worthy held the king of clubs and the queen of diamonds; but if he had only a couple of queens, then there must be some way of establishing a club trick before it was too late.

Would you, dear reader, have led the nine of clubs, in the vague hope to see South go wrong and put up the queen? Or would you rather expect your partner to turn brilliant and to withhold the king if declarer played low?

Our East found the killing return lead; he put down the *ace* of clubs! South's queen forced West's king and dummy's ace, and two rounds of trumps were followed with a losing finesse for the king of diamonds.

Now East was at leisure to remove dummy's ten of clubs, and on regaining the lead once more by ruffing the third diamond the play of the eight of clubs assured the setting trick.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Radio Review

Army Deserves Transmitter

THE Galei Zahal feature on Eartha Kitt on Friday night was accompanied for me (listening in Jerusalem) by a constant whistle. Reception of Galei Zahal broadcasts varies, but it is never perfect and on reaching the news I always retune to Kol Yisrael for the sake of the clearer signal. Moreover Jerusalem is one of the centres where Galei Zahal is heard comparatively well. In some parts of the country (and Sinai) it is inaudible.

The army station runs on a shoestring budget and does an excellent job. The decision to keep down its running costs is understandable in view of other vital military requirements. But the purchase of a new transmitter would seem to fall under a different head. For one thing it would be a one-time investment; for another the ensuring of national reception would be important for the army itself; and thirdly, it would be of potential security value.

Disregarding the whistle, it was obvious that Hannah Meron was the obvious and correct choice for Eartha Kitt's Hebrew *alter ego*. The songs themselves tended to be off the beaten track. Instead of the plugged favourites there were many less familiar numbers. It seemed as if someone had got a new set of Kitt discs around which the programme was constructed. Moreover, there was full determination to get them all in. Consequently the feature lasted a full hour, much longer than the star herself would appear in public notwithstanding the great visual interest. The result tended to be (in Miss Kitt's own word) . . . monotonous.

Moshe Pearlman has resumed his series of talks "Between Ourselves" after a five-year lapse. These talks were extremely popular in the years after the War of Independence, largely due to the speaker's infectious enthusiasm. Last week he described a visit to the Gaza Strip and echoed the regret that we cannot always see everything as if looking at it for the first time.

Mr. Pearlman is one of our best radio talkers. He knows how to build a talk and how to be chatty. One feels he must infinitely regret the paleness of Hebrew swear-words, and the absence of anything really corresponding to "old chap." His characteristic trademark is his totally disarming accent, which will draw the sympathy of all English-speaking people struggling with Hebrew: it would be quite impossible to dislike the fellow, even though he does advise the Government on information. Everything is good-humoured and sincerely optimistic. He is a Candide commentator — this is the best of all possible States and we are living the best of all possible lives.

There is no aspiration in these talks to the literary. That is why they are so superior to the average talk, which is absorbed in the letter and overlooks the spirit.

I was quite bewitched by the ingathering of guitarists in the account of the guitar festival under the auspices of the Lost Weekend club presented in the broadcast by Ephraim Weil and Yoram Ronen. The soloists gave us music from Greece, Latin America, France, Spain, England, the U.S., Hawaii and Israel. This broadcast created a special atmosphere and the virtuosity and versatility of local talent was impressive. Particularly outstanding were Eddy Sasson's solo and the very French *chanson*.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Porcini's "Manon Lescaut" (starting tomorrow at 5.45); "The Ideal Peninsula" by Yohanan Aaron) (series starting tomorrow at 5.45); Tommy Dorsey memorial feature (tomorrow at 10 p.m.); Madame Curie programme (Tues. at 5.30); Haifa Orchestra and Choir and Kibbutz Ha-Meuhad Orchestra (Tues. at 9.15); Daniel Berenboim recital (Weds. at 8.30); Benjamin Frankel's Violin Concerto (Weds. at 10.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

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TODAY

6.20 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Calisthenics. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Shimshon Bar-Noy. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 2.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.20 Readings from Plato. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Mendelssohn: String Quartet No. 1 in E-flat-major opus 12 (played by the Curtis Quartet); Dvorak: String Quartet No. 6 in F-major opus 96 ("American"). 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 "Our Political Front." 9.10 "Personal Sketches." 9.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.55 Friday Evening Concert: Telemann: Overture in D in Six Movements, played by the Schoch-Wenninger Chamber Group." Bach: Concerto in A-minor for Piano, Violin, Flute and Orchestra, played by Mieczslaw Horszowski, Alexander Schneider, John Wummer & the Prades Festival Orchestra conducted by Pablo Casals. Haydn: Symphony No.101 in D ("The Clock"), played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy. 10.30 Folk Dances 11.10 Light Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert Francesco Barsanti: Concerto Grosso in D, op. 3 No. 1 (Conductor: Pierre Colombo). Couperin: Pieces on Concert, for Cello & Strings (Soloist: Pierre Fournier). Scarlatti-Tomasini: "The Good Humoured Ladies" — Ballet-Suite. 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Three in one Boat." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage and Screen." 2.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Opera: Puccini: "Manon Lescaut" — Acts One & Two. 5.00 Story of the Week. 5.15 Recordings: Symphony No. 2. 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 "Ben Ami." 7.40 Art and Culture. 8.00 Questions and Answers — Shmuel Rosen. 8.30 "Hamevdil and Melaveh Malka." 9.35 Bible Reading — Shmuel 'E — Chapters 10 & 11. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Israel Composers": Hanoch Jacobi String Quartet No. 1. Y. Boem. Preludes for Organ & Strings. 10.00 The World of Jazz. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 469, 285, 48.9 & 33.3 M.
English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: (33.3, 34.9 and 469 M.): Today: 1.45 "Light Fare." 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 2.35 Close Down. 5.20 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.20 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 News in Hebrew. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down. 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.20 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mograbit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.9 M.): Today: Programme to South Africa: 6.50 News. 6.55 Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Readings for Shabbat. Shmot. 7.00 From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.39 Junior Corner. 6.50 Musical Medley. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Programme to the U.K.: Today: 11.30 a.m. News 11.35 Readings for Shabbat. Shmot. 11.50 "Views on the News." 12.00 Hebrew While you work. Tomorrow: 11.30 a.m. Shavua Tov. News Programme Highlights. 11.40 This Also Happened. 11.45 The Week in the Knesset. 12.00 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 235 & 250 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Requests Programme for Hospitals. 6.50 Greeting the Shabbat. 6.45 Encore. 7.00 News. 7.10 Choir Tunes. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert. Works by Schubert. 9.15 Excerpt from Musical Shows. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1956" at your request. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "The Night following Shabbat" — Programme by the Military Chief Rabbinate. 7.00 News. 7.10 Intermezzo. 7.30 "This Week's events." 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Pleasant Tune. 8.30 "On tunes & mat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.97, 16.84, 19.82, 19.63 M.): 8.15-7.00 p.m. Today: News. News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press and B.B. Affairs.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. As ceremonial as a fire dance? 5. Youngster that might wolf its food. 8. Spectacles, perhaps. 9. Elongated. 10. Place of foisting tackle. 11. Party members. 12. Plant in a hurry? 15. Tawny brown. 18. Somewhat obscure. 17. Cunning tricks. 20. Passing fancy. 22. Free from pride. 23. Skeleton in an Edgar Wallace book? 24. Boy's best. 26. Almost cook with a lettuce! 27. Brilliant person. 29. Not the way backward people pay. 31. Bird allowed outside on bail. 32. Stuff your head with learning, perhaps. 33. Frontier line. 34. Contents of one's favourite packet? 35. Burst.

DOWN. — 1. Story of an explosion? 2. Charm. 3. Copied. 4. Worn in early life. 5. Sing the popular way. 6. Chuckle type. 7. Stronghold. 13. Time of doubt? 14. Rain you wouldn't show? 16. She has one in each eye. 18. May have a post-office license. 19. Where that metal came from, perhaps. 21. They give us strength. 24. Weight. 25. Reduced to shreds, perhaps. 28. Beastly spiteful. 29. For rubbish, perhaps. 30. Cork may be found here.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. Comings. 7. Umbrella. 8. Nature. 10. Close. 13. Cosh(boy). 14. Hart. 15. Alas. 16. Fay. 17. Agra. 19. Erin. 21. Blue Peter. 23. Seas. 24. Pass. 26. Tea. 27. Meet. 28. Hem. 29. Part. 32. Shore. 34. Marina. 35. Composer. 36. Petrel.

DOWN. — 1. Search. 2. Abhor. 3. Mere. 4. Canoe. 5. Myth. 6. Norman. 9. Assets. 11. Lapel. 12. Stair. 18. Clapper. 18. Are. 20. Tir. 22. Quickest. 25. Realm. 27. Ben(Jamin). 28. Hat. 29. Seance. 30. Her. 31. Erect. 33. To-se-t. 34. Merry. 35. Pill. 36. Sage.

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of the EQUIPMENT of a LUXURY FLAT
from the property of a well known person, as well as furniture and objets d'art from the household of a diplomat and others.
The sale will take place in the 7 room flat at 81 Rehov Hayarkon, (near the Gat Rimon Hotel), on Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1956, from 10 a.m.—1 p.m. and 4-7 p.m.
The flat at 81 Rehov Hayarkon will be open for inspection tomorrow, Saturday, Sunday and Mon., between 10 a.m.—3 p.m.
Here again is an extraordinary opportunity to acquire valuables at a fraction of their real value.
Articles to be put up for sale include: modern furniture suites and odd pieces of furniture; d

Israel's Polio Vaccine Made in Jaffa

By Gerda L. Cohen

THE politicians probably don't know that in Jaffa, hidden up an alley, is a vindication of all the orations about this country as a "potential reservoir of know-how for the Middle East." In Jaffa three graduates of the Hebrew University are making vaccine against poliomyelitis. It is an extremely difficult task: they are growing and then killing a virus so tiny that 1,000,000 in a row measure one inch.

Dr. Natan Goldblum, head of the laboratory, looks more like a half-back than a man who peers down a microscope. He is young, stocky, as full of enthusiasm about this precision manipulation of life as when he enrolled for the biology class in 1938. Research on West Nile fever — a virus disease — won him a fellowship at Yale University. This enabled him to do polio research under the leading men in this field. He became friendly with Dr. Jonas Salk and learned a great deal from the work done at his Virus Research Laboratory in the University of Pittsburgh.

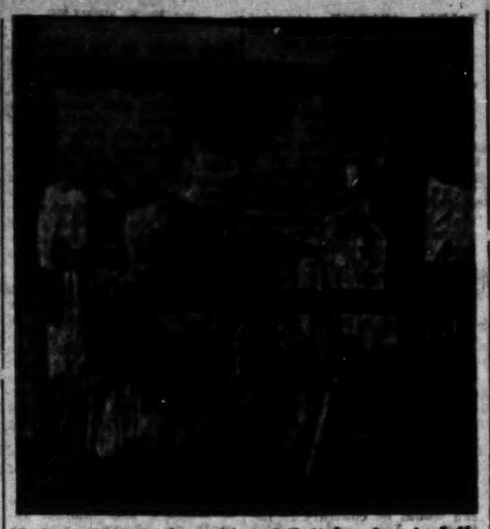
Last February, Dr. Goldblum and a small group of local scientists moved into a modest laboratory behind the government hospital in Jaffa. Months of preparation went by, in fixing apparatus, adapting the large scale methods of America to our miniature needs. The main job, production of tissue cultures, began with the arrival of 100 Rhesus monkeys from India. Their steel cages, warmed by radiators occupy a block opposite the lab. They are little grey animals with round mournful eyes. While quarantined in the Jerusalem Zoo, they were tested for TB, and were again checked in Jaffa.

Monkeys in Perfect Health

"The monkeys are more important than me!" Dr. Goldblum half-jokingly referred to their part in making Salk vaccine available. They provide the kidney base on which the virus strain is grown, and they act as a final proving ground for the safety of the vaccine.

The Indian government banned export of Rhesus monkeys for a time in 1955, thus aggravating the world shortage of them. The initial typing of polio viruses alone meant the sacrifice of 30,000 monkeys by research laboratories. Only animals in perfect health can provide the kidneys, so this further limited supply. As certain Indian sects venerate the monkeys, future purchases are rather doubtful.

The kidneys are minced and shaken until the cells can be separated and counted. All this is done under sterile conditions by workers wearing masks. A fixed quantity of cells goes into bottles of synthetic nutrient fluid. This mixture contains proteins and vitamins to sustain the cells, which begin to grow when the mixture is incubated in a warm room. Then a minute quantity of a specific type of polio virus is dropped into each bottle. All three types of the virus which have been identified as causing infantile paralysis in Israel are incorporated in the Israel-made Salk vaccine.



Polio serum in the making at the laboratory in Jaffa. The serum is now ready for the start of the operation on January 1, when children between the ages of 6 months and 3 years will be inoculated. Teams of volunteers all over the country are already standing by to assist the doctor-nurse teams. Photo by Hirshbein

The identification of these types was a hard-won victory in the fight against polio. Magnified 150,000 times under the electron microscope, a single particle is a fuzzy white ball which becomes dangerous only if it invades a living cell, forcing it to eject hundreds of new units. The cell may be damaged or destroyed. As polio prefers to conquer nerve cells, this almost unimaginably small speck can kill or maim its victim.

Virus Perish Slowly

The bottle of fluid imitates the human body. Inside it, each particle of the virus breaks into a tissue cell and multiplies rapidly. The liquid teeming with virus must be tested on rabbits, guinea-pigs, and mice to ensure that other bacteria have not contaminated the pure strain.

Now comes the vital step which characterizes Salk vaccine. Smallpox or yellow fever, for example, are combated by inoculation with the living virus. Here, the polio virus is delicately put out of action by being bathed in dilute formaldehyde. For a fortnight, the virus perishes slowly. But it retains its power to excite certain body cells into pouring into the blood antibodies which counteract the virus of poliomyelitis.

Before and after chemical bathing, the fluid is filtered through a range of porous glass filters to prevent the virus from clumping and escaping the formaldehyde. It appears probable that the accident in the Cutter laboratory which for some months halted the distribution of Salk vaccine was due to inattention at this stage. Virus on the inside of a cluster might have survived and passed alive into the inoculated children. Since then, safety measures have been made more stringent.

On the fourteenth day after this inactivation, a large sample of each type of virus is tested on the menagerie next to the laboratory house. Batches of virus are injected into baby mice, adult mice, guinea pigs and rabbits. The three types of virus which have passed all checks are pooled together in roughly equal amounts. A single shot of vaccine, one cubic centimetre, contains about 200 m. dead virus cells.

Safety Tests

The Rhesus monkeys, who have meanwhile been flown, looking on bananas and peanuts, now begin to work for their dinner. They get four injections of the final vaccine into the spine, muscles and veins. Each monkey receives much more vaccine than will the children due to be inoculated next month. The monkeys' resistance is weakened by doses of cortisone and penicillin and they go for a daily run around the cage to exhibit any signs of paralysis. Finally they are sacrificed and sections of their brain and spine are examined in case of damage by the virus. Blood tests accompany each stage of the procedure.

Does the Jaffa laboratory follow the American system? "We go beyond the requirements of the U.S. Public Health Service," explained Dr. Goldblum, "as we can allow a bigger margin of material for safety tests." Instead of using the Mahoney strain of Type I virus, the local team prefers a less virulent strain poetically named Brunhilde. The other two types of virus come from stock grown in Dr. Salk's laboratory. The inoculation programme will also employ vaccine bought from American firms, but Israel is now independent of foreign material in the fight against polio. Incidentally, the Jaffa team has saved the Treasury many thousands of dollars, as American vaccine costs $100 a litre.

Pattern for a Balaclava Helmet

SOLDIERS are still very much in need of the warm Balaclava helmet and we have had many inquiries for an easy pattern. Here is one supplied by a reader who answered her son's urgent request and then went on to make up many more.

This cap takes 50 gramms of four-ply wool.

With size 9 knitting needles, cast on 120 stitches and knit 2 plain 2 purl for 18 cms. At the beginning of each of the next 2 rows, cast off 20 stitches.

On the remaining 80 stitches, knit plain for another 17 cms.

At the beginning of each of the next 2 rows, cast off 25 stitches and continue on the remaining 30 stitches in plain for 11 cms.

Cast off.

Fold down the flap and sew its sides to the previous cast-

ing off. Now fold ribbing and sew together. This will leave a space for the face.

With size 12 needles pick up 125 stitches and knit 2 plain 2 purl for 8 rows round the opening. This makes a smooth rib finish around the face.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THERE seems to be a prevalent belief that all one has to do in order to save money is to write things down. Most of the House also subscribes to this popular fallacy and when I complain about having no money he asks plaintively why I don't write everything down. Tell him that the amount of little notebooks that I have started headed "Groceries" "Laundry" and "Miscellaneous" is only exceeded by the number of pieces I've left them in. Am quite ready to try again, however, using the system of envelopes outlined in a recent issue of *The Jerusalem Post*.

•

START out for the village with three envelopes for the food shops with money in each one. At the grocer has no small money for change I have to borrow 500 pruton from the butcher's envelope and then find that I didn't bring an envelope for the hardware store where I have to buy a salt cellar and a packet of hairclips. So I go to the paper shop for some more envelopes and while I am there think that I might as well get a couple of thrillers and a Bat-Mitzvah present for daughter's third best friend. Discover that I have not any money left so I go to the bank and after a long wait in the queue the clerk reluctantly cashes a cheque which was in an envelope marked "Fish" in case there was any fish, but of course there wasn't. Feel very guilty about taking money out of the bank as I feel the staff look at me as if it was their life's blood that I am taking and they are very disappointed in me. I sneak out with the money and continue shopping, holding everyone up while I cope with my envelopes, two shopping bags and two pairs of shoes for the mender.

•

COME home and spread out all the envelopes and count the money. Get a new one ready for the shoemaker and one for the repair of a puncture in my bicycle tyre. Then I borrow a folder from one of the children and put everything inside, including my shopping list, feeling very efficient. Unfortunately I leave it at home the next day and have to write down all my expenditures on odd bits of paper after borrowing five pounds from the bicycle man.

HAVE no time to bother with the envelopes at home as it is weekday and by the time I get round to them I have lost the bits of paper. I take the money for a haircut out of the paper shop envelope, partly because it is not worth another envelope for a bi-monthly event and partly because it's the only one with any money in it (also that money shouldn't have been there as it was a loan somebody repaid in the street). Tell the Head of the House who worked out an approximate budget for the week and put the money in the right envelopes (except that there weren't enough of them) that I haven't any money left and if he wants to eat tomorrow he'd better give me some. I also ask him to look and see if he has a clean envelope as I want to write a letter. He says he knew I would never be able to keep it up and why don't I do it the easy way and just write everything down.

•

TELL him it's even easier than that. The reason why I can't balance my budget is simply because I haven't enough money.

Research Into Immigrant Ills

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Depression and confusion are common psychological disorders affecting Israel's population, Dr. H. Edelston, consultant psychiatrist to Youth Aliyah, told the Association of psychiatric social workers at a recent closed meeting.

Dr. Edelston came here from Leeds Yorkshire, eight months ago, and is the author of several books on the problems of adolescence.

"Burnt-out people" who develop psychosomatic complaints due to the strain of life in Israel, are becoming as definite a category as in the U.S. They die of heart disease, for example, in their early fifties.

Dr. Edelston referred to the types of "defence mechanism" to cope with the difficulties and vexations of life here. One mechanism is adopted by some people who withdraw into a mental shell, either as member of a small clique, or through withdrawal from society.

Dr. Edelston cited the familiar case of a veteran kibbutz settler who can shut himself off in the midst of a noisy dining hall. This faculty has reached such a pitch, thought Dr. Edelston, that it became a character feature of such individuals.

One reaction of Sabra youth in particular, is the brash rudeness and "elbow power" which alone can cut through the barrier of bureaucratic procedures. "Applying directly to the boss" instead of working through regular channels, is part of this mechanism.

The defence raised against noise is a problem in itself, concluded Dr. Edelston. Orientals love noise, or rather they do not consider it noise. The blaring radio is becoming so normal that unconsciously people speak louder to drown it.

Most people shout without realizing it, and they cultivate the faculty of "not hearing" the din around them. A western immigrant is forced to put up a wall of insensitivity to the constant disturbance.

MASKIT SHOW

London— This cotton beach robe was featured in a show by the Maskit Israel Village Craft at the Kaiser Bondor's fashionable showrooms. The Maskit Show was compered by Cherry Marshall, well-known television personality and was modelled by Britain's top mannequins. Express Photo

AS you are probably aware, winter is here, with rain, mud, cold — and the smell of kerosene heaters. And this year, they are even worse than before, because there are more of them.

However, the Friedmann Stove Company in Jerusalem believes that with proper care, your heater or cooking stove, while not exactly improving the atmosphere you breathe, can be made to burn odourlessly. One of the firm's managers told us that smell, like smoke and soot, is a product of incomplete and *inefficient* combustion. When your kerosene stove burns with an all-blue flame, and gives off no odour, you save yourself fuel as well as a headache.

Dirt, particles of soot on the wick and the head element of the stove should all be meticulously removed with a piece of newspaper before lighting up. Otherwise, just as carbon in an internal combustion engine becomes hot and ignites the fuel before it is properly sparked, the kerosene burns incompletely before it comes in contact with the hot metal. The job should be done at least once a week.

Another important factor is the straightness of the wick. Lower it till only a few millimetres of charred wick protrude above the rim of the base. Then, with a sharp pair of scissors, shear off the scorched part evenly all the way around. Be especially careful not to leave any loose threads. The "tails" of the wick should be long enough to extend to the bottom of the fuel container, and, if not, then it is time to replace it.

When filling, be sure that no kerosene drips onto any part of the stove, as this is a common cause of odour.

Pink Tutu on ice held a jam packed audience of children and adults fascinated at the Redley Ice Revue which played at the Jerusalem Histadrut Building all week. This was the first time that most of the audience had ever seen figure skating on ice, except on the screen. Photo by Hirshbein

Orna Porat Captivates U.S. Women

THIS autumn, the National Women's Division of Israel Bonds invited Orna Porat to come to the United States to speak before Bond audiences. We built our entire women's campaign around Orna, writes Mrs. Michael A. Stavitsky, National Chairman of the Bonds Women's Division. She has been with us for three months and has spoken in some 40 cities throughout the United States and Canada. Through these meetings, Israel has received many millions of dollars of fresh investment capital.

The average Israel Bond audience, continues Mrs. Stavitsky, is predisposed to like its Israel guests, be they government officials, military leaders or theatrical and musical performers. "Still, I wish you could have seen the enthralled faces of her listeners as she talked about the strides Israel has made in these eight years."

Orna Porat as Joan
Photo by Pinn

Orna's remarks were, in essence, the observations of an adopted Israeli, coupled with a vivid picture of the Chamber Theatre's work as a cultural and educational force. "At the climax of her speech, she recited in English a key passage from the trial scene of Shaw's "Saint Joan." The effect was electrifying. Time and again, in city after city, I heard Orna do the Joan speech; and each time, moved anew myself, I saw the audience lean forward to a man, gripped by Orna's thrilling acting as she conveyed the Shavian (and Israel) message that liberty can mean more than life itself."

And so it went in cities everywhere, on a schedule so hectic that often Orna wasn't sure, for the moment, just where she had landed. Through three months of this, she never lost her sense of humour or her natural graciousness.

"We will miss Orna, and I suspect she will miss us, too, though we asked so much of her. But the affection and respect that poured out to her so freely also made their mark, and I think she will remember the American Jewish community for its inherent goodness of heart and spirit, and for its abiding love of Israel."

For our part, concludes Mrs. Stavitsky, we count ourselves very fortunate in having had two such distinguished women as Orna Porat and her 1955 predecessor, Lt. Colonel Dina Werth, come to our shores to help spearhead the Israel Bond campaign.

Orna Porat returned to Israel yesterday.

Getting Together In Afrikaans

PRETORIA. —

THE wife of the Israel Minister in South Africa has been taking an active part in the work of a group of Afrikaans-speaking ladies, most of them wives of high Government officials and leaders of the Afrikaans society.

At a recent meeting of the group, held at the Israel Legation, three films were shown — "The Book and the Idol," "They Met in Galilee" and "Yom Ha'atzmaut 1956." Mrs. Bavly added a commentary to the films in Afrikaans. The wife of the Cabinet Minister for Lands, Mrs. Sauer, paid a glowing tribute to Israel and stressed the more than friendly relations existing between the peoples of the two countries.

The reception was rated one of the best and most interesting of its kind held in Pretoria for a long time.

Fat Fowl this Season

By Molly Bar-David

THIS is the time of year, my farmer neighbours tell me, when the fattest fowl, chicken, duck, goose and turkey, finds its way to market. Christmas used to be responsible, of course, for this demand for the finest in birds, but in 1956, with most of our Western Christian friends away, it looks as if the lamb in the Christian Arab home is going to have some keen competition from feathered flock. In any case, if the chicken I got this Shabbat is a sample, none of us will miss the skipped butter ration and we'll be able to have lots of chicken *shmaltz*. The chicken I had weighed over two kilos and during the roasting she shed a pint of fat to be used in the most delicate dishes for weeks to come.

Roasting a Fowl

Assuming the fowl you pick is a fat bird, the roasting process is much the same. Remove the pockets of fat inside the bird and render down separately. The fat under the skin of the goose will be more than enough (and should be drained out of the pan during the early part of the roasting) but you may have to baste the breast of the turkey or chicken with fat that cooks out from the meat into the pan, or with extra fat added.

Prepare a cupful of stuffing for every kilo of dressed fowl. Rub the cavity of the bird with salt and push the stuffing into the breast cavity through the neck opening. Fold the neck skin back and sew or fasten with a skewer or toothpicks. Now push stuffing into the main cavity from the bottom and likewise sew or fasten. But do not overstuff or the stitching will burst during the cooking.

Place the bird, breast side up and preferably on a rack, in an open pan in the oven. Do not add any water. If the meat is lean, rub the breast with margarine. To retain the moisture I now lightly cover the breast with a bouquet of parsley but you can use aluminium foil or cloth or nothing at all if you are willing to take the time to baste during the cooking.

Roast at a medium heat (325 degrees F.) allowing about an hour and a half a kilo, depending on how tender the meat is. You can test it to see if it is done either with a fork or by pressing the thickest part of the drumstick which should be soft enough to eat. You can also roast on top of the stove, but you must watch carefully, baste and turn regularly. Keep covered during the first stage of roasting.

If the bird is a large one the heat may be reduced after the first hour of cooking. Since sizes vary from one to 12 kilos (for turkey) requiring anything from half an hour (for a young chicken) to nine hours (for a big goose or turkey) you will just have to test as you go along, unless you have a roasting thermometer to stick right into the bird.

There are many ways of flavouring fowl but mostly this is achieved by stuffing it with pepper and sage and parsley, onion and celery, nutmeg or garlic sausage. There is almost no limit to the kind of stuffing you can use. My mother used to make a delicious one with raisins and rice and lemon ri..l. A Scotch friend of mine used to stuff her birds with raw oatmeal and margarine and plenty of salt and pepper and a hint of garden herbs. The usual vehicle is white bread soaked and squeezed and then combined with whatever you like best.

Goose is nice with orange sections cut into the bread and with a chopped apple added, and scented with nutmeg. Chicken is good with chopped onion and chopped celery mixed with bread, fat, salt, pepper, a hint of sage and nutmeg and whipped up with an egg. The famous sausage dressing is made of ground up sausage, chopped apple, celery, bread cubes and seasoning. Rice or potato stuffing (mixed with bread if you wish) and flavoured with herbs or sweetened and mixed with fruit, is also very good.

Glorifying Left-Over Fowl

Inevitably a festive fowl is larger than needed for one meal and there will be left-overs which should come to table as glamorous as the original dish. Here are some suggestions:

Goose su Port

Left-over goose meat, Salt and pepper, 2 tbsps. orange marmalade, 1 cup port wine, Juice of 1 orange, grated rind of orange.

Cut meat from bones and slice or cube. Break bones and simmer in water until reduced to ¾ cupful. Strain, season, add meat, wine, marmalade, juice and rind. Bring to boiling point and serve on slices of fine white bread (such as *Challa*). This may sound odd but it is a very delicate and piquant dish. This amount of sauce requires about three cupfuls of left-over meat.

Chicken Salad Supreme

You may omit the apples from this recipe but I would be tempted to use them for the small variety are not expensive and they add a most delicious taste to this hearty salad.

2 or 3 cups diced leftover chicken, Salt and pepper to taste, 1 cup diced celery stalks, 1 cup diced apples, 1 cup tinned peas (optional), 1 gumba (red) or green pepper, slivered, 2 slices onion, chopped, ½ cup sliced black and green olives, ¼ cup French dressing, ½ cup mayonnaise, Lettuce and tomatoes.

Mix all together except the lettuce and tomatoes. Do not get the combination messy but first mix the dressings and seasonings and then toss the other ingredients together, gently add the dressing and mix easily. Place in lettuce, top with more dressing and garnish with tomatoes on the lettuce bed. Serve rather cold.

You can use turkey or goose instead of chicken in this recipe.

Lemon Fowl

Use left-over fowl of any kind. Lightly brown the left-over pieces of chicken or turkey or goose or duck. Especially good with fat fowl. Pour over the following sauce, cover and cook over a slow heat until the meat is thoroughly flavoured, about 20 minutes. Serve with the hot sauce.

The Sauce

1 clove garlic, ½ tsp. salt, ½ cup oil, ½cup lemon juice, 2 tbsps. chopped onion, ½ tsp. pepper, ½ tsp. thyme or rosemary (both grow in Israel).

Mash garlic with salt in bowl. Stir in remaining ingredients and allow to blend for a few hours if possible.

Turkey Pilaf

2 cups left-over turkey or chicken, 1 cup rice, 1 onion, chopped, 3 tbsps. fat, 1 tsp. salt, 3 cups soup stock or hot water, 1 cup stewed or tinned tomatoes, 1 tbsp. sugar, ½ cup raisins.

Brown onion in hot fat. Add raw rice, salt and liquid. Cover and cook for 15 minutes, stirring from time to time. Add diced turkey, tomatoes, sugar and raisins. Cover and simmer another half hour. Serve hot.

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A Piece of Mr. Wilson's Mind

A PIECE OF MY MIND. REFLECTIONS AT SIXTY. By Edmund Wilson. — Farrar, Straus and Cudahy. New York. 220 pp. $3.75.

In his latest book of essays — ten long, varied, personal and provocative essays — Edmund Wilson writes in the final piece, "The Author at Sixty" that "Old fogyism is comfortably closing in." His readers do not believe this and it is to be doubted that Wilson really means it. For the studies in this volume are as tart and fascinating as his work has been in the past and is likely to remain so long as he continues to think and to write.

There are personal essays here on religion — which will please no true believers in organised religions — on war, Europe, Russia, Science, and Sex, on the author himself at sixty, on the United States in some of its more mediocre political aspects, on Education, with a section on "The Need for Judaic Studies," and a long section called "The Jews," in two parts, the second of which, entitled "The Messiah at the Seder," is a most unusual account and an interesting reflection of Wilson's attitude toward Jews.

Hebrew Revival

Writing about Europe and the revival of languages in the smaller lands of Europe, Wilson comments on the similar revival of Hebrew which, he believes, has greater justification than Gaelic, Romance and other minor tongues. "There is a need for a common language among the diversity of Jews — German, East European, Russian, British, North African and Yemenite," Wilson declares. And he adds "Hebrew, as a literary medium, has never been entirely dead," though it is his opinion that "To write even in modernized Hebrew seems to lead back into a cabinned and visionary past from which the great Jewish thinkers and writers in the European and Slavic languages have succeeded in liberating themselves."

On the subject of sex, in which he advocates scientific breeding to improve mankind, but makes the suggestion with wit and with the wisdom of a man in his sixties who recognizes the passing of intense passions, Wilson also manages to pay tribute to what he considers to be the practicality of the Jews, who saw in marriage mainly the creation of a family and who, back in the tenth century (he quotes Sa'adia Ben Joseph), saw passion as quite less important than the need for procreation. "The Jews," Wilson observes, "have owed much of their strength to their steady concentration on the family line, their loyalty to the family unit."

Jewish Studies

In the section on "Education," Wilson would have a Jewish scholar teach Judaic studies in his ideal university. In the first year, he suggests that the Old Testament be taught, plus selections from Josephus, the historian. In the second year, the student should begin with the Talmud, the Kabbala, the Shulhan Arukh and the Karaite movement. Jewish folklore, of course, should not be overlooked, and Cecil Roth's "A Short History of the Jewish People" is recommended as a "sure-fingered summary." In this same year, the problem of Jewish history must be faced up, although Wilson says, together with Sir Lewis Namier, that the Jews have no history, "only a martyrology."

By HAROLD U. RIBALOW

After the death of Bar-Kokhba, Wilson believes, Jewish history does tend to be depressing; yet "the tracing of the streams of the Diaspora, the tenacity and continuity of Jewish life have their own kind of fascination." It is, Wilson believes, easier for Christians or Gentiles, to inform themselves about Jews, what with the "profusion of the Jewish press" the publicity about Israel and various new books. But a steady programme is required, if the Jews are to be understood and, more, if they are to understand themselves. And then, in a passage reminiscent of the late Ludwig Lewisohn, Wilson insists that there are Jews "who have never read a Jewish book or a book about the Jews, who do not care to hear about anything Jewish." He deplores this tendency and offers a course well worth considering. He calls on Jewish scholars to do the teaching because Jewish subjects "have a way of becoming denatured when they pass through non-Jewish hands."

Puritans and the Bible

This observation is less true of Wilson than it is of most Gentiles. In this essay "The Jews," he attempts to show that "the Puritanism of New England was a kind of new Judaism, a Judaism transposed into Anglo-Saxon terms." He tells us of the intense admiration New Englanders have had for the Bible, for Hebrew and for the Jewish people. In particular, he describes Calvin Ellis Stowe, the husband of Harriet Beecher, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Stowe studied the Bible, prepared a pioneering work on the Talmud, wore "a rabbinical skull-cap," and his wife called him "my old rabbi" or "Old Rab." James Russell Lowell was another who was obsessed with the Jews. He continually talked about their virtues, their traits and their abilities. He even believed, at times, that the Jews would control the world. He couldn't make up his mind whether or not he liked the idea. And John Jay Chapman, an influential literary critic, first adored the Jews — the word is used advisedly, and then, when he met Jews who were less gigantic than the Biblical Moses — turned anti-Semitic. Wilson writes, too, of the philo-Semitism of George du Maurier in many of his novels and "Trilby" in particular.

In discussing these cases, Wilson concludes that in the "curious shift from a faith in the Jews to a fear of them," there is a basic cause which explains the shift. "I believe," he tells us, "that the Jews have been all too successful in convincing the rest of the world of their privileged relations with God." It is a curious conclusion to a curious but thought-provoking study.

A Peculiar Seder

In the second part of this essay, called "The Messiah at the Seder," Wilson does prove to us that even in his hands a Jewish subject can become denatured. He relates the story of a group of Jews (all maliciously — yet in good humour — described: a Hebrew scholar, a Marxist, a Jewish magazine editor, an analyst, and two women) celebrating a Seder, and a young Jew who marches in with an older Jew (the prophet Elijah), and calls himself the Messiah.

A debate ensues; the celebrants are not persuaded that the young man is the Messiah; the Messiah returns to his room at Ninety-Second street and complains to God that he is not recognized. God advises him to return to a worthwhile job — raising funds for Israel.

"A Piece of My Mind" is racy, brilliant writing and reading.

View of Jerusalem: A. Yakin (Woodcut)
From the current exhibition at Beit Hillel, Jerusalem.

RAINS IN DECEMBER By S. Weissman

Almost the 'Femina'

The excitement about the year's literary prizes is over at last. It is interesting to note that there was almost unanimous agreement among the critics about the book that should be granted the "Prix Fémina," namely, "Les Mensonges" by Francoise Mallet-Jorris. For quite obscure reasons the prize was awarded to Francois-Regis Bastide for "Les Adieux," a much less important book.

Madame Mallet-Jorris became known a few years ago, when, still very young, she published her first novel, "Le Rempart des Beguines." Today, at 26, with four books to her credit, she is already considered one of the best women writers (by Emile Henriot the best) of the younger generation.

"Les Mensonges" (Julliard, 1956, 350 pp., 690fr.) is a virile novel in tone and content, carefully constructed, every event in it prepared beforehand. It is a novel about money and the passions surrounding it, often reminiscent of the world of Balzac. Its hero, Klaes van Baarnheim, a wealthy Antwerp brewer whose eyes glitter when he talks about his business, is convinced that money can buy anything, provided the price is right. Vulgar and tyrannical, he makes and unmakes human destinies, is feared by all but craves disinterested affection.

Klaes has a daughter, Alberte, by a former mistress. He takes Alberte into his house, wanting to make her his only heir. But the girl, probably disgusted by the intrigues woven by Klaes' relatives and her father's way of giving, refuses the inheritance at the crucial moment.

One more character in the book should be mentioned, that of Elsa, Alberte's mother, who, when abandoned by the brewer, continues a pathetic existence in the Triangle, Antwerp's *demimonde*, deriving her only pleasure in life from drink, telling anyone who cares to listen about her banal affair with the almighty Klaes.

A powerful novel, in which action and characters intermingle in a late 19th century manner, quite refreshing nowadays.

Edwige Feuillere

Vera Korene, the well-known actress and director, who gave a series of readings in Israel recently, has started a new career: she has taken over the direction of the "Theatre de la Renaissance." The play she chose for the opening of the season, Ugo Betti's "The Queen and the Rebels" was bound to be a success.

Directed by Michel Witold, Betti's play was warmly greeted by the Parisian public, not so much for its inherent merit but rather because of Edwige Feuillere's performance in the leading role. In recent years we have become used to a composed and somewhat aloof Feuillere on the stage. This time, in the role of a prostitute (the trade is quite fashionable in this year's repertoire) who, through a series of accidental happenings becomes queen. She undergoes an inner development which makes her worthy of her new task and changes before our eyes from vulgarity to distinction.

The action of the play takes place in a country where the monarchy has been overthrown and an extreme-leftist dictatorship installed instead. The new régime is guilty, for apparently different reasons, of as many abuses as the preceding one. In order to justify its means, a scapegoat responsible for all evils is chosen — the Queen, who has meanwhile disappeared. She must be offered up to the public wrath. As she cannot be found, a certain "court of the people" decides that Argia, a prostitute, is the one they are looking for. Argia, amused at first by her new role, plays the game, but when she understands the seriousness of the situation, tries to prove her identity, but it is too late and nobody believes her. In the meantime she has become another person, and freely accepts her destiny.

That Argia's very existence as a human being was unconvincing to me was not Miss Feuillere's fault. The author did not prepare us sufficiently for such a rapid and drastic change. Precious time, which should have been spent in building up the main character (who actually is the whole play), was wasted in commonplace speeches about liberty and humanity's salvation. "The Queen and the Rebels" is one of Ugo Betti's weak plays.

Woman's Head: Y. Bacon
Nora Gallery, Jerusalem

PROBLEMS OF ADOPTION

YALDEI HEIFTEIN (Adopted Children). By S.E. Cheshin. — Massada. Tel Aviv. 248 pp.

Many Jewish orphans whose parents perished under the Nazis have come to Israel after the Second World War, and still more children were born in this country without prospects of a parents' home, particularly those from unmarried mothers and from families that have broken up. Orphanages are no fair solution for such children who need most of all love and a feeling of stability. This can only be achieved by adoption, which gives the child parental care in a home of his own.

No law has so far been passed by the Knesset which would provide a clear legal basis for adoption in Israel. This is partly due to objections on the part of the Jewish religious parties and authorities. On the one hand, there was the objection that granting legal rights of inheritance to adopted children would be contrary to the Biblical Law under which such rights are given to blood relatives only. But since testamentary dispositions in favour of strangers are recognised by Jewish law and the succession law is practically civil and not religious law, there is not much substance in this objection. Another objection emanates from the fear that adoption would conceal the natural ties of relationship by blood, thus making it possible for marriages to be concluded unwillingly and unknowingly between such near-relatives as brother and sister.

If an adoption law were really to imply the danger of incest marriages, this would of course justify the strongest objection, but the actual position is quite different. As long as there is no adoption law, there is no proper registration and control; adoptions are being made without supervision and in secret, so that terrible mistakes may occur. When, about two years ago, it was discovered in England that a brother had unknowingly married his sister, it appeared that both of them had been privately and secretly adopted before the Adoption Act of 1926. It results therefore, that this objection by the religious authorities should, in fact, serve as an additional reason for speeding up the making of a proper Israel Adoption Law, which would, incidentally, also prevent the uncontrolled adoption of children of one faith by persons professing another. The draft law satisfies all these demands by providing that every adoption be properly registered, and that adoption excludes the possibility of any marriage that would be prohibited if there were no adoption.

Mr. Justice Cheshin's book is a collection of 27 broadcast lectures on "Adoption of Children," together with a reprint of 20 judgments on this subject and of the draft for an Adoption Law. The lectures are based on examples drawn from actual life, many of them moving stories of joy and sorrow; and they explain all theoretical and practical aspects of the problem. One of the lectures is devoted to adoption in folklore, and another records an interview with an official in charge of adoption matters in the Welfare Ministry.

Our Courts are issuing adoption orders every week, and such orders appear to be for the benefit of the children concerned. But as long as these orders are based on good intentions only and not on positive law, there is no guarantee for the security of the child's future. These Orders do not fix, and in the absence of a law cannot fix, the legal relationship created or abrogated by adoption. No one can say whether there is a legal obligation between adopter and adopted to support each other in case of need, and if there is a provision in the Order that the adopter should maintain the child, this is based on a written undertaking and not on law. The same uncertainty exists as regards inheritance, and it is doubtful whether a will is always sufficient to fill the gap.

Similar problems arise as regards the relationship between the child and his relatives by blood, both as regards maintenance and inheritance. But the most dangerous effect of the present position is the fact that it is still possible in Israel (just as it was in England before the Act of 1926) that the natural mother may claim in court the return of the child whom she once consented to give away, and she may win her case for lack of appropriate legal provisions, thus causing grievous harm to the child and his adopters.

As the author points out, our public should be aware of these serious defects, and it should be the duty of all authorities concerned to see to it that an adoption law is passed by the Knesset without any further delay.

Precursors and Pioneers

AVRAHAM LEVINSON: KETAVIM (Writings). Merkaz Letarbut Ulehinuch, 1956, 376 pp.

SHIVAT ZION, Edited by Prof. B. Dinur and I. Halperin, Hasifriya Hatsionit, Jerusalem, 1956, 260 pp.

The Centre for Culture and Education of the Histadrut has discharged a noble obligation towards its late chief, Abraham Levinson, by publishing a selection of his writings. These are not essays in the proper sense of the word: most of them are based on talks and lectures, and even when they are not, they tend to be conversational, making up in gusto and versatility what they lack in brilliance of style. The first section of the book deals with the ideological foundations of the Jewish National Movement, the next with some of its leading personalities, the last two sections discussing the fate of some Jewish communities in Eastern Europe, and various problems of the diffusion of Hebrew culture both here and in the Diaspora. The book, despite the faults of posthumous editing, serves as a fitting memorial to a faithful servant of the Jewish revival and of the Zionist Socialist movement, and to a warm-hearted and inspiring personality.

A periodical publication, edited by Prof. B. Dinur and I. Halperin, and devoted to Zionist history, is *Shivat Zion*. It was intended as a yearbook but has been issued only three times since 1950 (the preceding one being a double volume). In the present volume (No. 4) the outstanding contribution is undoubtedly Dr. Jacob Katz's study of Rabbi Judah Alkalay, one of the precursors of Zionism in the middle of the nineteenth century. It traces the development of this Sephardic rabbi in the Balkans (he was a native of Sarajevo) from cabbalistic homiletics and naive messianism towards a national conception and a relatively realistic appraisal of forces in his time, however visionary in motivation he may have remained. Dr. Katz stresses Alkalay's ignorance of political realities, and yet there is more than an incidental resemblance between the first experiments in Zionist diplomacy of that man of the world, Dr. Herzl, and Rabbi Alkalay's fond hopes that the Rothschilds, as well as other wealthy Jews, and the Ottoman Sultan, might facilitate the Jewish Return.

Alkalay's faith in the need for temporal assistance to the fulfilment of the messianic promise was matched by his zeal for practical work towards settling in the Land of Israel. Undeterred by hostility, especially from orthodox circles, he came to live in this country in 1874, dying in Jerusalem four years later. He had advised all who were anxious for a new start to go to Jaffa, because Jerusalem, he said, was "in the hands of desolate people who admire and sanctify desolation." Among other essays in this volume, P. Alsberg's survey of Zionist policy towards the Arabs before World War I should be noted. In the article on Herzl and Gudemann by J. Fraenkel, translated from the German, we find St. Peter appearing, both in Hebrew and Latin characters, as "Petri." The genitive of Petrus has apparently been misconstrued as a proper name — surely a curious mistake to be found in a learned tome.

M.O.

Life and Letters

Goncourt Prizewinner

The winner of this year's Prix Goncourt, Romain Gary, is a 42 year old career diplomat, now serving as consul in Los Angeles. (Other French writer-diplomats are novelists Paul Morand and Roger Peyrefitte, and the outstanding poets St.-Jean Perse and the late Paul Claudel). Before taking up his diplomatic career Gary was a bomber pilot much decorated in World War II.

The prize-winning novel, "Les Racines du Ciel" (Roots of Heaven) is an allegory dealing with a Frenchman called Morel and his attempt to prevent the extermination of elephants in tropical Africa. Helped by a number of friends who are convinced, like him, that a respect for nature is not incompatible with progress, Morel goes underground and fights barbarism and cruelty in all its forms, while conspirators try to exploit his obsession and apparent naiveté for their own ends. Ridiculed and hated, and accused of preferring animals to men, the "mad Frenchman" continues to defend elephants at the risk of his life, convinced that man, as he progresses, is generous enough to encumber himself with elephants. Morel's defence of the "marginal" in human existence, which is eliminated by the totalitarian mind, and his battle against crass utilitarianism and ends that justify their means are rewarded by growing support from sympathisers all over the world.

Romain Gary has published four previous novels, the first of which, "European Education," won the Critics' Prize in 1945.

"Collier's" Closes Down

The Board of Directors of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company has voted to discontinue publication of "Collier's" and "Woman's Home Companion."

The action wound up the long publishing careers of two of America's leading magazines. Both had been losing money.

At the time of their closedown they had a combined circulation of almost 8,500,000.

Israel Author Translated

Mr. W. Z. Laqueur's "Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East" has been translated into several European languages, and also into Japanese. A second, revised edition of the book is to appear next month in London, and a shorter study, "Russia and the Middle Eastern Crisis", is to be published in a few weeks by Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

Literary Editor's Greeting

Be subtle, various, ornamental, clever,
And do not listen to those critics ever
Whose crude provincial gullets crave in books
Plain cooking made still plainer by plain cooks.
W. H. AUDEN
"The Truest Poetry Is the Most Feigning"

CRIME RATION

AND DEATH CAME TOO. By Anthony Gilbert.—Crime Club —Collins, London. 192 pp., 10/6.

"She's my client, so she can't be guilty, and by neck, I'll prove it if it means the skies falling."

Thus the lawyer who helped pretty Ruth out of the third accusation of murder she had got herself into. He speaks phoney American slang, but he is efficient, and the story rolls along nicely. Neither background nor characters are anything to make a song about, but if you demand no more than a puzzle this is a good one.

ENOUGH TO KILL A HORSE. By E. Ferrars. Crime Club — Collins, London. 192 pp., 10/6.

This is one of Miss Ferrar's subtle psychological thrillers, which begin very well, grow increasingly confusing with the introduction of too many people and too many theories, and end with an unconvincing and far too complicated explanation — and the most unlikely murderer, of course.

If you can swallow improbabilities, and like a clever and sophisticated background of university women, intellectual actors and amiable dons, this is the thriller for you.

PAULA ARNOLD

Stamp of the Week

The postal authorities in far-away Fiji have done something original. They have brought out a new stamp with a portrait of Queen Elizabeth different from that used by any other British possession.

The portrait chosen by Fiji is the one published last year by the Fiscarian Service, Prime Minister, Peter Abbott, "She was a wonderful model," he said. "Very quiet and yet easy in her conversation. She gave me 12 sittings and told me she liked the portrait."

The artist was working for the Fishmongers' Company of London and his fee was 2,000 guineas.

He said: "I worked on the painting for two months. It was tremendously interesting. I wanted to show her majesty. I also wanted to show her femininity. And, after all, to paint such a subject is something that only happens once in a lifetime."

Only six years earlier, in 1946, his pictures were being hawked unsuccessfully around London's Bond Street.

The portrait stamp is lithographed in seven printings and was printed in London.

J.A.S.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Some 15 months ago a *Jerusalem Post* correspondent discussed a certain book that appeared in English in the U.S. dealing with the Tubiansky affair. She did not like the way the book was written, finding it dull, and was certain that it would one day be put into Hebrew and then what would Israel soldiers feel about the views expressed by the writer? Well, the book is here in Hebrew: it is Hapittul Ha'aharon (The Last Temptation, translated by H. Yehieli, Ladori) by Joseph Viertel.

Rubin Mass has issued a second edition of Shiurim b'Microbiologia (Lectures in Microbiology, IL1.450) by Yosef Gurewitz, based on the author's lectures delivered at the Jerusalem School for Nurses and aiming to give the reader a basic idea of various contagious diseases.

Volume II of Hashira Ha-Ivrit biSfarad uv'Provence (Hebrew Poetry of Spain and Provence, Dvir, IL17.500), edited by H. Shirman, covers the poets of the Golden Age and contains many selections printed for the first time. The volume contains a general introduction and addenda on various types of poetry, terminology, metre and rhyme, as well as an index of first lines. Volume 1 is still available at IL12.200.

The third annual volume of Carmelit (Dvir, the Haifa Branch of the Writers Association with the assistance of the Haifa Municipality), edited by Sh. Shalom, offers a great deal of new writing, including a story by Agnon and an original research paper on Elijah's fight against the priests of Baal.

In Brass'agal B'ayot Hakhtahon (Security Problems, Am Oved, IL4.800) Yisrael Bar attempts to draw a comprehensive picture of the State's security set-up during the stormy three-year period just past. The writer is a professional soldier who is now in the employ of the Ministry of Defence and who has served as military commentator for a number of newspapers.

Those who found Carlo Levi's "Christ Stopped at Eboli" instructive and entertaining would do well to acquire Ha-Shaa'ton (The Clock, Am Oved from the Italian by Eliezer Halevi) in which the author-painter-active political fighter takes us back to a Rome just released from the Fascist nightmare.

Sadia (from the Dutch by R. Schnitzer, Hamatsmid, IL2.400) by Jan de Hartog is the story of a Hebrew girl who has the rare insight of foretelling the doom of sailors with whom she comes in contact and who tries to cheer them up. The climax comes when her prognostications go wrong, and the bilingual Hartog, who is at home in English as much as in Dutch, can be relied upon to render a very vivid and stormy account.

A study of the Arabs in their various countries during the pre-Islamic and Islamic period, and in modern times, their economy and their political composition and structure is the subject of Shaul Gordon's Ha'Arvim l'Artzoteihem (The Arabs and Their Countries, Rubin Mass, IL3.950).

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Obviously the buy of the week is Life's pictorial survey (700 prutot) of the murder of Hungary by the "peace-loving people's democracy." The photographs are almost incredibly vivid and realistic — more than ever one wonders how the "counter-revolutionaries" have been able to maintain their resistance, practically unarmed, against the tanks of the "liberators." This book must have emptied a lot of armchairs over on the Mapam side of the parlour.

As nobody is clear as to what are the current rates of exchange for books on view in the shops, I am taking the precaution of quoting future prices in dollars. You work out the conversion to our currency, according to the rates published from time to time, then double the result and divide by three, and you have the date of your birthday — I do not know how you find out the official price of the book. A handsome four-volume publication, The World of Mathematics (Simon & Schuster, still selling at IL59.435) may be of assistance to would-be purchasers. I cannot claim to have read any of these four volumes, but I recommend them most heartily to the brave and the strong.

As an antidote to the gloom induced by the previous reflections, I urge readers to buy Bennett Cerf's The Life of The Party (Hanover House, $2.95). Cerf is one of the few anthologists of jokes and anecdotes who does not become tiresome. Another successful light anthology is David McCord's What Cheer (Modern Library, $1.45); here the collector has concentrated on verse, with most pleasing results.

Huxley continues to delight, far from the twilight of drugs and mysticism, in some admirable essays, Tomorrow & Tomorrow & Tomorrow (Harper, IL5.200 — price not guaranteed). His reflections on the interesting discoveries made by him and Thomas Mann on the beach of Los Angeles are most amusing; so is his streamlined philosophizing on Oxymandias. His wit seems to have become as sharp as ever it was.

Among the pocket books the best is Charles Einstein's The Last Laugh (Dell, 325 pr.), a gruesome tilt in a new idiom at the giants of television. One wonders miserably whether the careful claim that all the characters are fictional is in fact true, or whether these are really our favourite clowns whose insides are so vigorously dissected.

Rebel Gun (Dell, 225 pr.) by Arthur Steuer is an excellent, crisp Western. Hammond Innes' Campbell's Kingdom (Bantam, 325 pr.) is fairly interesting, although one wearies of the protagonist's ailments: a hero has no right to need complete rest and quiet. The same criticism, to a lesser extent, applies to Bart Spicer's The Day of the Dead (Dell, 325 pr.). To give away the startling conclusions to both books, the semi-moribund heroes have miraculous recoveries, owing largely to the healing influence of lovely women.

We finally turn with pleasure to Charles Einstein's The Last Laugh (Dell, 325 pr.), a savage piece of irony indeed, written in a new and attractive slang. The comic characters of Einstein's world are tough citizens without redeeming qualities, but they are stimulating; malice makes them far more interesting.

PHILIP GILLON

NOTE: Mr. Gillon has gone abroad for a few months on a mission for Youth Aliya.

Decorating The Home

BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS DECORATING BOOK. Meredith Publishing Company. Des Moines, Iowa. 432 pp.

The only thing wrong with this book is that there isn't enough of it. Realising this failing, the Editors of Better Homes and Gardens, and Mrs. Jo Bull who co-operated in preparing the volume, have done it up in loose-leaf so that the reader can add cuttings and his own notes and thus make the book a very personal text.

Like the other Better Homes and Gardens ring-bound titles (New Cook Book, Garden Book, Handyman's Book, Junior Cook Book) this one is tastefully produced and serves the reader quickly and handily. The tab-indexing makes it exceedingly efficient in finding a solution to your decorating problem, whether it be facts about colour, backgrounds, furnishings, floors, lighting, space-makers, windows, kitchens or other rooms, accessories, redecorating or the eternal problem—dollar-saving.

This is a book to enjoy even if you can't read a word. The 480 photographs—most of them in full colour—are so exciting both as pictures and as putting forth decorating ideas, that they call up spontaneous ahs and ohs. Not everything suggested is possible in Israel where we do not yet get wallpaper and fabrics of the same pattern to redecorate our living rooms, nor are wall carpets or linoleum to be had on the local market. But the themes are not extreme, and most of us could freshen up our dining rooms or perk up our bedrooms with the bright ideas given here.

With so much building in Israel, one regrets that it is so seldom possible to indulge in all the refreshing touches that contemporary architecture and furnishing offer. Perhaps only at Savyon, the new village of individual middle class homes, is building and home decorating as inspired as one sees it in this book, which, indeed, is meant for the homemaker who has to think of his pocket book every inch of the way. How to dress up old furniture to fit in with new and modern pieces in rooms full of beautiful spaces, is one of the jobs this book tackles ably.

Recently a foreign friend of mine wrinkled her nose with scornful disapproval when I told her we would have to use all our old junk to furnish our new home. Had she read the Better Homes and Gardens Decorating Book, she would have sat down eagerly with me to rip up old curtains with which to re-upholster our old chairs for that new, smart line.

MOLLY BAR-DAVID

BIBLICAL NOVEL

THE PROPHET AND THE KING. By Shirley Watkins. Doubleday. New York. 382 pp. $3.95.

In recent months there has been a plethora of Biblical and historical Jewish novels, most of which are well-written and interesting but no better than most such volumes produced in the past three or four years. There have been novels on Abraham, on the prophet Amos, on Hosea, on King David, and other Biblical characters, as well as on the Roman and Hasmonean eras.

Shirley Watkins' "The Prophet and the King," is devoted to the Biblical story of Samuel and King Saul and the gradual emergence of David, the shepherd boy who succeeded Saul. Surprisingly, the novelist depicts Samuel as a power-seeking prophet and one who predicts the birth of a "holy infant." Now and again, there are other Christological bits; otherwise, the book is quite imaginative and toward the end, in her account of the battle at Gilboa, where Saul and Jonathan meet their deaths, the novel becomes touching and lovely.

One of the many virtues of this book is that King Saul is not drawn as a mad king, but as a troubled man who, on occasion is moody and suspicious. The reader understands him and his moods and does not find it necessary to place Saul on the psychiatric couch, where he has been placed by so many other writers.

David, too, emerges as a likable man and one understands his successes. To this reader, however, the fight with Goliath lacks the Biblical drama because Miss Watkins establishes his skill with the sling before the battle; and the scene with the Witch of Endor is less intriguing than it could have been, mainly because the novelist implies more than once the sexual attractiveness of the witch, and the magic of the woman immediately vanishes.

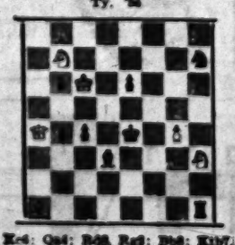
Nevertheless, this is a good book, written with taste and imagination.

H.R.

CHESS

December 21, 1956

PROBLEM No. 1068
Jan Hartong, Holland
1st Pr. Anglo-Dutch Comp. Ty. '56



Ke6; Qa4; Bd8, Rg2; Bb8; Kth7; Kth3: Pa3, g4. (9)
Ke4; Rh2, Rh1; Ba1, Bd2; Rte1, Kth7; Pb4, b5, c4, e5. (11)
White mates in three

The Anglo-Dutch contest, held in two sections (2 ers and 3 ers) attracted some 53 problems. The Dutch composers won most of the first places in both sections and won the match by a margin of 33 points. The theme of the 3 ers was: "Half-pin of the Black pieces with the B.K. standing initially on the pin line, each B. place to be pinned in turn."

The Russian tourney, organised by the All-Union chess section attracted 212 problems and endgames by 50 composers. Top honours in the problems sections (3 ers, 4 ers and above) went, respectively, to Loshinski, Nagoruyko & Loshinski, Gabovich.

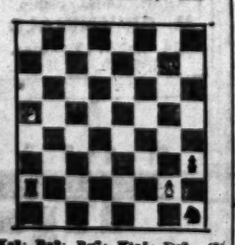
Solutions. Problem No. 1062 (Talmi): 1.a5 — 2.a:b+; 1. — Rd5 2.Rtb4+; 1. — Kd4 2.Rb7; 1. — b:a5 (b5) 2.Q:a5. Problem No. 1063 (Loshinski): 1.e7! Ke5 2.e8R+ Kd6 3.Rtb4 Ke6 4.c7 B:g7+. Betlpay: 1. — Ke6 (Ke5) 2.c7.

For Rest Master

In the following game, played in the 8th round (finals) of the Moscow Olympiad, the young Mongolian master, Mönc, demonstrates fine combinative ability:

Game No. 127
White: Mönc
(Mongolia)
Black: Kongsamnoa
(Philipines)
Caro Cen Defence

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.c4 e:c 5.B:c4 e6 6.Ktc3 Ktd7 7.Kte2 Be7 8.b4 B:b4 9.B:b4 Kte5 10.Kb3 Kte4+ 11.Kd3 Qd7



KNDGAME No. 130
A. Gurvich & G. Kasparian
1st Pr. U.S.S.R. Ty. 1955

Ke3; Ra2; Bg7; Kta5; Pf2. (5)
Ke6; Kth1; Pf3, h3, h5 (5)
White to play and win

12.a3 Be7 13.Qg4 g6 14.h5 f5 15.h:g6! Bf8 16.Qh4 h6 17.Kt:f5 Kte5 18.g7 B:g7 19.Kte4+ Kf8 20.Rh3 Ktg6! 21.Rf3+ Kg8 22.Rf7 Rd8 23.Qh6 Qd5 24.Bc2 Ktf5 25.B:f5 e:f 26.Qg6 R:f7 27.Kt:f7 Qh4 28.Kt:h8 K:h8 29.Q:f6 Q:d4 30.f4 Qc4+ 31.Kg1 Kte7 32.Qd7 Qe4 33.Q:e7 Q:h1+ 34.Qe5 Kh7 35.Kh2 h5 36.e6 Qg6 37.Qe7 Qf5 38.Rd2 Kg6 39.Qe8+ Kh7 40.e7 Rh6 41.Qd8. Black resigns.

The New Grandmaster

Bengt Larsen of Denmark, 21 years old, was no doubt the star of the Olympiad. He won first place on Board 1 (with 77.9%) and with it the rank of International Grandmaster. In the following game the world champion had to work hard in order to achieve a draw:

Game No. 128
White: Larsen Black: Bostwick
Sicilian Defence

1.Kt:f3 c5 2.e4 Kte6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Kt:f3 5.Kte2 d5 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 b4 8.B:f6 g:f 9.Bd3 a5 10.Bc4 h5 11.0—0 Bd7 12.Kb1 Qb6 13.Kth5 Be7 14.f4 h4 15.Ktc4 Qa7 16.Ktac6 d:c 17.Q:d7+ Kt:d7 18.e5 Kg7 19.Ktb6 Rhd8 20.Kt:c8 R:c8 21.Kt:c7 Rc7 22.g5 R:c4 23.g:h f5 24.Rg1+ Kh7 25.e6 Rc6 26.e7 R:e7 27.R:g6 B:d5 28.Rd1 B:b4 29.Bd6 Re7 30.Rb6 Rd6 31.Rf2 Re7 32.R:f7 R:e7 33.R:b7 B:a3 34.c5 f3 35.Rc6 f:e 36.f:e Re7 37.B:c8 B:c6 38.B:c6+ Kg7 39.Kg3 Bf4. Drew.

Israel Chess Federation

The General Meeting of the I.C.F. will open tomorrow, 2 p.m. on the premises of the Rishon Le Zion c.c. The election of the new management will be the main topic on the agenda.

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On Monday, December 24, CHRISTMAS EVE 7 p.m.
On Tuesday, December 25, CHRISTMAS DAY 10 a.m.
Visitors cordially welcome.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
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The next examination for the General Certificate of Education will take place in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Nazareth in JUNE 1957. Entry Forms and Regulations (Price: 500 pruta) may be obtained from:
The Education Officer,
The British Council,
60 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, Tel. 26127.
Entries must arrive at the above address before January 4, 1957.
No entries can be accepted after that date.

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